THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

Meeting of the Convention in New York.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

Significant Resolutions Presented from the Philadelphia Fenians.

The Senate Charged with Tampering with Resolutions.

Interesting Meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood Last Evening.

ADDRESS BY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the New York Papers of To-day.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, which, it is to be hoped, will settle the present Fenian imbroglio, has commenced proceedings. If we are to judge from appearances, the delegation is a fair representation of the Irish wealth and talent of the country. All classes seemed to be represented—the mechanical, the commercial, the military and literary.

Perhaps, since the celebrated American Convention, where Patrick Henry in burning words hurled defiance at the English power in America, and the voice of its delegates endorsed the fervid orator in his bold declaration that America should be free, a more intelligent or intellectual looking body of men have not sat in grave deliberation on the fate of an oppressed nation.

At an early hour the delegates and well-wishers of the Fenian cause had assembled at the Moffat House and Clinton Hall. At ten o'clock the members of the O'Mahony Senate—Mr. Meary, of the Toledo *Commercial Journal*, an old and tried patriot and journalist, Mr. Sennott, and Colonel Mullin—had met, pursuant to a resolution of adjournment, at No. 814 Broadway. At twelve o'clock the doors of Clinton Hall were thrown open.

Mr. Rogers, State Centre of Manhattan, examined the credentials. Judging from appearances there were about four hundred delegates present from all parts of the country, including the rebellious districts of Chicago, Washington, and Illinois.

STATES AND DISTRICTS REPRESENTED.

The following States and districts were represented:—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Canada, St. Louis, Missouri, Delaware, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Pacific coast, Indiana, Manhattan district, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Chicago, Shawmut. Delegates continued to arrive throughout the day, and it is expected that there will be a large accession of delegates to-morrow, whose arrival was expected during the evening and this morning. Several delegates who had expressed themselves in the interest of the Roberts party were among the number.

Washington, which has been represented by Mr. Roberts as solely in his interest, has sent the following delegates:—Captain W. J. Neagle, of the Georgetown Circle; Mr. D. Hickey, of the O'Mahony Circle; Mr. Pepper, of the Sarsfield Circle, and Mr. P. Leary. Two other delegates are expected to arrive this morning. These gentlemen state that an article which has appeared in the daily papers on behalf of the Washington Circle respecting Mr. O'Mahony has been forwarded by a certain unauthorized clique in the interest of the Senate.

The Ohio circles are represented by Colonel McDermot Roe, Captain F. J. O'Sullivan, L. J. Meary, a Senator, and editor of the Toledo *Commercial*, a man of respectable standing, both as a journalist and politician.

On the whole the delegates express themselves in favor of calmly and dispassionately considering the arguments on both sides, and then repudiating the erring faction. The utmost unanimity and good feeling seemed to mark the proceedings all through, and it is expected that some definite and decisive action will result from the present deliberation.

Though the members of the press were excluded from the deliberations, our reporters—who seem to have taken lessons from Paul Pry—were able to collect the following information:—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

A company of the 99th State militia, under Captain Lynch, were on duty, guarding the halls and doors of the building. Major Kavanagh, of the 69th, was in chief command of the military arrangements. The platform was embellished with the flags of the 99th, with the national emblem of Ireland, an uncrowned head in the centre, while those of the 69th draped the walls.

At a quarter to 1 the assemblage was called to order by Major J. C. Kelly, of Indiana, Mr. Collins, the Clerk of the Philadelphia Convention, having waived his right to him in the following note, which was read to the Convention:—

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—As Clerk of the House of Delegates, at the Philadelphia Congress, it is my duty to call this assemblage to order; but having been employed for a brief period as a salaried officer at headquarters F. B., I now waive the right and delegate the privilege of calling this House of Representatives to order to my fellow-delegate, Major E. J. C. Kelly, of Indiana.

I have the honor to be, fraternally, yours,
P. A. COLLINS.

It was moved by a delegate from New England that Major Kelly, of Indiana, be appointed temporary Chairman. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rogers, who greeted the delegates from the West and South and bid them welcome.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Major Kelly replied in a forcible and dignified address, in which he strongly and vehemently denounced the Senate and their actions as detrimental to the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood.

A gentleman called the Chair to order, and stated that he thought the Chairman was not justified in giving his own views until the voice of the meeting be taken on the question at issue.

The Chairman yielded to the decision of the House.

Mr. Finian, of Tittsburg, Mass., was unanimously elected Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN READS AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Chairman having called the Convention to order, read an extract from the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, by which it appears that the Senate, by its own order, stood adjourned until the 2d day of January, 1866. The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, When the Senate adjourn it stands adjourned until the 2d of January, 1866.

At a late hour, after the proceedings had closed and several members of the Senate had left for home, the remaining members of the Senate surreptitiously added "unless sooner called by the President of the Senate." This addition was made by five members of the Senate, and as five could not form a quorum, it was, therefore, null, void, and unconstitutional. This assertion was supported by Mr. Mullin, Mr. Meary, and Mr. Sennott, members of the Senate.

The Chairman next read a circular from Mr. O'Mahony, denouncing the proceedings of the Senate as illegal, and appealing to the House of Delegates to decide the matter, as he confidently left the issue in their hands. It was next moved and carried that a committee of one be appointed from each State and district on credentials, also a committee on permanent organization, also on rules and regulations.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, while the delegates on the different committees were appointed.

There was considerable discussion as to the selection of delegates, but it was finally carried that the list as made out by the Secretary be adopted. Considerable discussion on minor details followed. The Chairman having retired with the committees, Mr. Collins was moved to the chair, and delivered a very telling address, calling on the delegates to be firm and united in their purpose of restoring harmony and unity to the Brotherhood. Several other gentlemen followed in the same strain. A resolution was also passed inviting the delegates just arrived from Ireland to seats in the house, without the privilege of voting.

The Committee on Organization reported that they would be ready to furnish their report at half-past 10 in the morning.

The Committee on Credentials reported that they would be prepared to examine credentials at half-past 7, in room No. 5. This seemed to terminate the business of the day.

A vote of adjournment was passed, and the Committee on Credentials retired to their room for the purpose of examining credentials of delegates. The hall was soon cleared of members, but soon again began to fill up with persons anxious to hear the speakers of the evening.

The greatest interest was felt in the deliberations, and to-day's are expected to be full of interest bearing on the Fenian difficulty. We understand that after the close of the deliberations of the Convention of delegates a grand civic and military parade will follow, in which all the Irish civil and military organizations in New York and vicinity will join in procession to escort the delegates from Clinton Hall.

MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Clinton Hall was crowded last evening in response to a call for a meeting of the Fenian brotherhood, who were to be addressed by members of the various delegations now in the city in attendance on behalf of the distant brethren feeling an interest in the coming discussion of the points at issue between the President and the Senate.

There was a more than ordinarily large gathering of the Sisterhood present on the occasion; but the interest and the usual manifestations of approval with the speakers was not the less emphatic and assuring for that reason. A rather strange feature which marked the proceedings outwardly, was the appearance of sentinels at the door in uniform, armed with musket and bayonet.

In a cause in which military rule and despotism is the grievance, and force in imposing a tyranny upon an unwilling people the thing to be overthrown, the appearance of soldiers at such a time was certainly not in keeping with a convention of would-be Irish republicans. The proceedings, with but slight interruption, arising rather from the impulsive character of the assemblage than a feeling of opposition, passed off as harmoniously as could be expected. The proceedings were opened by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Dermott to the chair.

REMARKS BY SENATOR MEANEY.

Senator Meaney, on coming forward, was received with hearty plaudits, which were prolonged and increased in volume when he announced himself as one of the seceding Senators—one of the triumvirs who still believed in O'Mahony.

In addressing his enthusiastic audience he begged them as Fenians and members of the Sisterhood—(loud cheers)—to remember one thing, to work heart and soul for the cause to which they had given all their devotion (applause). The cause which had brought them together was one they had to sustain. Some matters were going wrong. (A voice—"Which side is going wrong?" Excitement and all the appearances of a row. Cries of "Put that fellow out," "He's a traitor," "British goold," "He's come from the Senate," etc.) At this time some persons dressed in military uniform walked up the aisle near to which the party giving the umbrage sat, upon which a constrained silence followed, and the speaker was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Meaney, after order was restored, continued. He was one of the recusant Senators who had stood by the platform. (Cheers for Meaney, and calls for three cheers for O'Mahony, which were given.) He (the speaker) was one of the triumvirs. (Groans for Roberts.) He did not know how many of his friends were still clinging to the glorious flag under which so many of their countrymen had fought and bled. (Cheers.) Much had been said against the action of the body as led by their noble President, O'Mahony. (Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) He had visited the headquarters in Union Square, and he failed to find Brussels carpets on the floor. He had failed to find the dark ebony furniture and those other luxuries and elegancies which had been talked of so much. He had failed to find the desks and escretoires in his visitation; but, instead, he found everything simple and commonplace, just as they might expect a place of business like it to be. He found their men working heart and soul for the liberty of Ireland—all devoted to the salvation, through suffering and death if need be, of their native land. (Applause and waving of handkerchiefs.) The Rubicon was now crossed, their old foe knew whom she had to meet, and it was for Irishmen only to think of that Power which they had to meet and to overthrow to nerve their arms with a strength that would never grow weak until the blow they were determined to strike had gone home to the mark. (Applause.) There must be no rest and no halting on this great struggle for Irish liberty and Irish independence. (Applause.) Oh, my brothers and sisters, let me beg of you to give up the practice of throwing slanders from one to another. (Applause.) Have confidence in one another. Let each man grasp the other's hand as his brother and help him as his friend. Do not, my brothers, in your private or public capacity, fling out the lying statement that any of you can be influenced by British gold. Stephens, the great Irish Centre, was no longer a prisoner. (Cheers and applause.) He had expressed the opinion that he could not be held, and five days afterwards the news arrived that he was no longer under British rule (Applause.) This was in itself a proof that the organization was one which would fully carry out all its objects, and yet give regeneration to Ireland. (Applause.)

—At the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, "*La Lanterne Magique*, a review of the events of the year 1865, in twenty tableaux, was to be produced at Christmas.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

RECPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Broad Street Railway Case—Argument of the Quo Warranto.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. the Central Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Quo warranto.

This case came up for argument this morning, on the following information filed by William M. Meredith, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. He "gives the Court here to understand and to be informed that the Central Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia, by the space of one month now last past, and more, have claimed, and yet do claim, to have, without any lawful warrant, within this Commonwealth, the franchises, liberties, and privileges following, viz.:—

To be of themselves a body politic and corporate by the name of the Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia.

To construct a main line of road or railway entering Broad street in the city of Philadelphia at a point north of Tioga street.

To construct a railway or road on and along said Broad street southward of Columbia avenue.

To use portions of artificial roads, to wit, graded and paved streets in the city of Philadelphia, for purposes other than the purpose of crossing the same, without first obtaining the consent of the parties owning the same.

To construct a railroad suitable for the passage of heavy freight, burden, and passenger cars drawn by locomotive engines, or which are commonly known as railroads, and differently constructed from what are commonly known as passenger railroads.

To adopt and use steam passenger cars for the purpose of drawing and propelling their cars.

To adopt and use steam passenger cars on roads and railways not built and constructed by the said company, or by the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company, or by the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company.

To adapt and use steam passenger cars on any railway which has been built and constructed since the 16th day of May, 1861, by the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, or the said defendants, on which the said defendants may hereafter build and construct.

To adapt and use steam passenger cars on any road or railway, or any part thereof, which the North Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company has not been authorized and empowered to construct on or before the 16th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Whereupon the said Attorney-General suggests that the Court here do award a writ directed to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, commanding him to summon the said Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, so that they be, and appear before the said Court here, on a day certain, to show by what warrant they claim to have the franchises, liberties, and privileges aforesaid.

The reply of defendants to this information is the same, or substantially the same, as their answer filed in the injunction case heard by Judge Read.

The case was being argued this morning by Attorney-General Meredith for the Commonwealth, and by Messrs. Biddle and McMurtrie for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Andrew S. Beaumont vs. Jonathan C. Cline. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $249·30.

George W. Gardner vs. James A. Wright and J. Miller McKim, who were sued with Isaac Roberts. An action on a bond to take the benefit of the insolvent laws, etc. The Court directed a verdict for plaintiff for $1380·22, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the law.

William H. Richardson vs. Shortridge, Brother & Co., and John Crawford. Replevin. Verdict by agreement for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—A number of prisoners charged with homicide were arraigned this morning, among them Edward Cantwell, for the killing of James McGinnis, on the 25th of October; Jefferson Spanier, for the killing of Patrick J. Concannon, on the 17th of October; and John Connor, for the killing of Michael Fitzgerald, and Patrick Connor and Louis Wessels as accessories to the killing.

The case of Cantwell will be tried to-day. A jury in his case was being empannelled when our report closed.

What Constitutes a Gold Delivery.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BAG OF COIN.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Daly.—Ludwig O. Meyer and Christian Greve vs. Luther C. Clarke, John D. Maxwell, and David Crawford. The plaintiffs in this case are dealers in bullion, and bring the action against the well-known house of Clarke, Dodge & Co., to recover $10,625, the value in greenbacks of a bag of gold, containing $5000 in gold coin, claimed to have been delivered to them in the year 1864. According to the opening of counsel the facts of the case are as follows:—

Prior to the 26th of September, 1864, the plaintiffs agreed to sell the defendants $25,000 in gold at 212¼. On that day Messrs. Meyer & Grove sent two of their employes, George Cornelson and William F. Kiholz, to deliver the gold to the purchasers. The coin was placed in five bags, each containing $5000, Cornelson taking three of the bags, and Kiholz two others. When they left the office of their employers they placed the bags on their shoulders and proceeded immediately to the banking house where they were to deposit the money. Arrived at the latter place, they saw the clerk having charge of the business of receiving gold deposits, and placed the five bags under his observation, as is alleged, upon the counter and within his custody.

After performing this much of their duty Cornelson and Kiholz paid no more attention to the bags, believing their part of the transaction to be at an end, and that the gold was thenceforth out of their control and possession. Behind the counter was a shelf, where gold was stowed away, and when the agent of Clark, Dodge & Co. turned to take the bags from the counter, he discovered that four were only to be seen. The agent, a Mr. Wheeler, immediately exclaimed to Cornelson, "You are a bag short;" to which the latter answered "No." But Mr. Wheeler insisted that only four bags were on the counter, and refused to pay for more than $20,000 worth of gold coin. Cornelson refused to do this, and returned with the four bags to explain the difficulty to his employer.

Subsequently Meyer & Grove delivered the four bags, with another containing five thousand dollars. The latter was paid under protest by advice of counsel. At the time of this transaction it was customary to sell gold in the same manner as a bag of potatoes or any other commodity—by actual physical delivery at the place of business of the purchaser—and not, as at present, by placing it in an institution of deposit. To guard against mistakes it was customary to fasten around the neck of the bags a label containing the amount of coin and the name of the seller. By this means a facile method of reclamation was afforded in case of any mistakes in the amount of gold placed in the bags.

The case is interesting, as showing what constitutes a delivery of gold; whether it is sufficient to place it on the counter of the buyer in the presence of his agent, or whether it is necessary to wait until it is safely stowed away and counted.

At the trial yesterday, Mr. Grove, one of the partners of the firm that sold the gold, testified that Mr. Wheeler acknowledged that he saw five bags on the counter at first, but that when he went to put them away he found only four.

Messrs. Platt and Gerard appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. John E. Burrill for the defendant.—*New York Herald.*

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings of the Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, January 3.

Senate.

Mr. Holder presented a petition from Mr. David McConaughy, contesting the seat of Mr. Duncan from the Nineteenth District.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from Mr. H. G. Rodgers for the payment of claims for services in the Constitutional Convention held in 1837.

By Mr. Connell. A joint resolution granting the use of the Arsenal at Sixteenth and Filbert streets to the Soldiers' Home. Adopted.

By Mr. Connell. A bill incorporating the Milling, Mining, and Exploring Company.

By Mr. Donovan. A bill incorporating the Sharon Female Institute of Delaware county.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

The following bills in relation to mining companies, offered during the last session, but not having been signed, were recalled from the hands of the Governor, viz:—Crawford, Franklin, Sulphur Springs, New Boston, and Centre Mining Companies; also, an act incorporating the City of Williamport and Bear Island Navigation Company.

The following nominations were made for State Treasurer, viz.:—William H. Kemble, William V. McGrath, Jacob Ziegler, Lewis Snell, Joseph S. Hyde, William W. Irvin, John F. Spangler.

The following Message was received from the Governor:—

Message from the Governor.

GENTLEMEN:—The toils and anxiety of the last four years have, from time to time, brought on the severe attacks of disease. From the most severe of these I am slowly struggling towards recovery. I find that to give my constitution an opportunity to continue this struggle, it is absolutely necessary that I should, without delay, make a short sea voyage, and sojourn in a milder climate.

Under the pressure of this necessity I go to the Island of Cuba. It is my hope and intention to return in good season to welcome you on your arrival at the seat of government, but if it should be found indispensable that my visit to Cuba should be prolonged to the latter part of February, this message will serve to lay before you the cause of my absence at the commencement of your session. In this case I feel sure that you will adopt such course as shall consist with your wisdom, and with the affectionate consideration which I have always received at your hands. It would, however, not become me to forget that the issues of life are in the hands of the One above all, and that many have found death waiting for them on the foreign shore to which they have been sent in search of health.

Should such be my fate, I shall draw my last breath with a sense of the deepest gratitude to the people of the Commonwealth, and their Representatives, for the cheerful, manly, and unfailing support which they have given during the last four years to the general cause of the right, and to me in my efforts to maintain it; and with a prayer of thankfulness to Almighty God, that He strengthened till the end of the cruel Rebellion, and thought me worthy to be permitted to continue that time as Chief Magistrate of the people of Pennsylvania, and to have my name connected in that relation with such a people during such a time, ought to be enough to fill the highest measure of any man's ambition.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, November 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

Personal.

Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, Chase, Sumner, and others, who went to Baltimore to attend Henry Winter Davis' funeral, have returned.

General Grant.

General Grant will be absent but a very short time, and will soon prepare for his trip to New Orleans and Texas.

The Reports.

Several of the most important of the documents accompanying the President's Message are not yet ready for distribution. The report of the Land Commissioner will be ready next week.

Report of the Tax Commissioner.

The Ways and Means Committee insist that the Tax Commissioner shall have his report ready by the 15th. They cannot wait any longer for it.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The Wool Growers' Association assembled at Columbus yesterday. Resolutions were adopted approving the policy terminating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty; that the wool growers' interests are entitled to a degree of legislative protection equal to that accorded to the manufacturing interests; that the committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, appointed to meet the United States Revenue Commission, be advised to recommend that a tax be levied on dogs, sufficient either to raise a considerable revenue for the Government or to materially diminish the number of dogs in the State, or both.

A fire broke out yesterday at the corner of Second and Race streets, destroying the wagon shop of McCafferty & Brothers. The loss is about $20,000.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THE FREEDMEN.

Meeting of the Colored Men of Kentucky—Address of Major-General J. M. Palmer, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—General Palmer addressed four thousand colored persons in the open air yesterday. He congratulated the audience that slavery was ended forever in the United States, and that colored people, having ceased to be slaves, had no longer interests which separated them from the mass of the American people; that to this continent had been reserved the glory of a second example of the deliverance of a whole people from slavery; that now, for the first time, ours is the land of the free, and hereafter the Government is to be maintained by giving full effect to its own principles; that hereafter, before the law, there would be no difference between the colored race and others than that of color; that, in the nature of things, for years to come the colored people of this country must be laborers, but their interests and the interests of white labor will be identical; that efforts to degrade the blacks, to degrade their labor, do, in effect, degrade the labor of all others; that he who compels the black man to work for half-price compels the white man to do the same, and is just as much the enemy of the white as of the black laborer. Your interests are, therefore, the interests of every white man in the country. Heretofore the legislation of the country has been very much for wealth and its owners, for slaves and their masters. Hereafter, slavery being out of the way, it must be for the laborer, of whatever color, to protect himself from the despotism of capital. The slaveowner will no longer be able to control the prejudices of the sons of toil, and drive them to support systems which robbed them of half their earnings, which deprived them of free schools for their children, and free homes for themselves. He expressed his gratification at the general kindness exhibited by the people of Kentucky for their late slaves, which he said was true, notwithstanding the cases of brutality and outrage, the work of abandoned persons, in different parts of the State.

He spoke of the right of colored persons to testify in the Courts, and predicted that within a few years the question to be asked would be not who is the whitest, but who is the most honest, intelligent, and industrious. He urged industry and thrift, the cultivation of land, and good feeling towards all as the true solution of all questions between the races. The speech will be republished entire. It was enthusiastically received. The utmost good order and kind feeling prevailed during its delivery.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Southern Pacific Railway—"Yankee Doodle" Hissed in Mobile, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—The steamship *Star of the Union* has arrived from New York.

The President of the Southern Pacific Railway has issued a notice requiring all applications for recognition of stock to be made in March, and all taxes to be paid by the 1st of April, or the stock to be forever debarred.

The restrictions under which the Episcopal clergymen have been laboring in Alabama have been finally withdrawn.

Some commotion was created a few nights ago in the Mobile theatre by some persons hissing the air of "Yankee Doodle," while the soldiers were applauding it, but no serious disturbance occurred. The tune has been ordered to be played by the military commanders.

The Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 2.—The Legislature of this State convened to-day.

J. B. Wakefield, of Fairbault county, was elected Speaker of the House, and George P. Wilson Secretary of the Senate. No other business was transacted.

The Governor will not be ready to deliver his message until Monday.

Naval Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The amount of prize money that has been already paid amounts to about $9,500,000, and it is estimated that about $5,500,000 remains unpaid. This is only one moiety of the proceeds of the captures, the other going to the Government.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 3.—In the Senate to-day, resolutions were offered in favor of negro suffrage.

George W. Schuyler, late State Treasurer, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bank Department, vice Edward Hand, deceased.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The steamers *Britannia*, from Glasgow on the 13th ult., and *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 26th, via Havana on the 29th, have arrived. They bring no news.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 3.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middlings at 52@53c.

Coal is dull, and there is very little demand for cargoes.

Cloverseed ranges from $7 to $8 25 for inferior and strictly prime lots, but there is no demand for the former description, while the latter is wanted. The last sale of Timothy was at $3·50. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 15@3·20, at which figure it is taken on arrival.

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being very little demand either for export or home consumption, since only 500 bbls. extra family were disposed of at $10@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $9@9 50, including small lots for the supply of the home consumers, ranging from $7·25@13 50 for low grade superfine and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull; small sales at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal, nothing doing to fix prices.

The city millers have generally suspended operations, and there is very little demand. Sales of 1200 bushels at $2 25@2·35 for new red, and $2·75 for choice Kentucky white. Rye ranges from 95 cents to $1. Corn comes in slowly, and is in good request. Sales of 3@4000 bushels yellow at 82½@83, in store and from the cars, and 85@86 cents afloat. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels, mostly Southern, sold at 52 cents.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at $2 28@2·29 for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls., a decline.

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 3, 1866.

There was more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. In Government bonds there is more doing at an advance. Old 5-20s sold at 104¾, an advance of ⅜; 7·3 is at 99@99·¼, an advance of ⅛; and 10-40s at 93½, an advance of 1. City loans are rather better, with sales of the new issue at 90½@91, an advance of ½; old ditto at 85¼; and municipal at 91.

Railroad shares continue in fair demand a about former rates. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@31½—no change; Catawissa preferred at 46@46½—the latter an advance of ¾ on the closing price last evening, and common at 31@31¼, an advance of ¼. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29¼ for Little Schuylkill; 53¼ for Norristown; 53½ for Reading; 54¼ for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which continues in fair demand at full prices, with sales at 40¾@41½; 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine, and 21 for Union.

Oil shares are more active, but prices, as we have noticed for some time past, continue unsettled. Caldwell sold at ⅜; St. Nicholas at ⅜; Dalzell at 2½; McClintock at 1⅝; Ocean at 19¾@20; and Era at 3½@3 56-100.

Coal shares are also more active. Hazleton sold at 57½; Green Mountain at 4; Big Mountain at 5½; and Mahanoy at 7½@8¼, the latter rate an advance of ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$19000 U S 5-20s 62	104¾	100 sh Hestonville	40⅞
$800 U S 7·30s Aug	99¼	400 sh do	b5 41
$2000 do June	99	600 sh do lots	b30 41¼
$400 City 6s new	90¼	100 sh Mahanoy Coal	7¼
$400 do	90¾	200 sh do lots	8
$200 do	91	500 sh do	b30 8¼
$1000 do	91	100 sh do	8¼
$1000 do old	85¼	100 sh do	b30 5
$800 do	91¼	300 sh Ph & E	b30 31¼
$1000 U S 10-40s	93¼	100 sh do	31¾
250 sh Caldwell	⅜	300 sh Cata pf	b15 46½
1500 sh St Nich Oil lts	¼	100 sh do	b5 46½
200 sh Dalzell lots	2¼	100 sh do	46¼
500 sh McClintock	b5 1½	200 sh Cata com	b30 31
800 sh Ocean lots	b30 20	11 sh Consol Bk	30½
300 sh do lots	b5 18½	12 sh Hazleton	57½
300 sh do lots	b15 20¾	500 sh Great Mt	4
38 sh Com'l. Bank	48½	100 sh Big M't'n	5¾
226 sh Penna R lots	57	200 sh Swatara	2½
500 sh Era Oil	b5 3½		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

200 sh Ocean	b3 19½	100 sh Reading	53·56
100 sh do	b30 20	100 sh do	s30 53½
500 sh Keystone	s15 77½	500 sh St. Nich Oil	·60
200 sh do	77½	200 sh Walnut Isl	·20
300 sh do	s15 ⅜		

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	144¼	144½
Silver	139	140
Dimes and Half Dimes	135	136
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	144¼	144½
American Silver 5s and 10s	139	140
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	135	136
Pennsylvania Currency	40c.	80c.
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	144¼	12 M.	144¾
11 A. M.	144¼	1 P. M.	144¼

Market very dull.

—Statement of the business of the United States Treasury in Philadelphia for the month of December, 1865:—

CR.

Dec. 1. Balances on hand at this date		$8,991,345·72
Receipts during the month, viz:—		
Dec. 30. Account General Treasury, including Customs	$8,609,497·48	
Dec. 30. Account Post Office Fund	27,604·04	
Dec 30. Account Interest Fund	966,414·49	
Dec 30. Account Disbursers Fund	2,428,944·29	12,032,460·30
		$21,023,806·02

DR.

Payments during the month, viz:—		
Dec. 30. Account General Treasury	$6,130,008·85	
Dec 30. Account Post Office	34,788·14	
Dec. 30. Account Interest	623,310·63	
Dec. 30 Account Disburser	2,649,154·23	9,437,261·85
		$11,586,544·17

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 1. Balance due to depositors at this date		$27,939,400·00
Dec. 30. Received from 841 depositors during the month	6,189,200·00	
		$34,128,600·00
Dec. 30. Repayment to depositors during the month		4,353,200·00
Dec 30. Balances due to depositors at the close of business this day		$29,775,400·00
Dec 30. Fractional currency redeemed during the month of December, 1865		$250,357·00

N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer.

—The sale of the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, which was advertised to take place on January 4, has been stopped by the payment on the part of its owners—the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company—of the accrued interest on the second mortgage, amounting to about $470,000.

The company will now take possession under the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, of its valuable property, and all the franchises of the late La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company, which includes the 95 miles of road between the city of Milwaukie and Portage, which it owns in fee, together with the right of way over the Western Division in the Mississippi river at La Crosse, and all the valuable equipment of rolling stock of the late La Crosse and Milwaukie Company, except 40 box-cars, and a small portion of that purchased by the receiver. Some changes have been made in the direction, and the corporation will, in the future be controlled by a well-known, wealthy, and influential Philadelphia railroad interest. The Directors are as follows:—

Henry M. Alexander, President; Alexander Fleming, Vice-President; John Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; Matthew Baird, Philadelphia; Ashbel Green, New York; A. C. Gunnison, New York; A. S. Bright, New York; Henry E. Weed, Troy.

—It is estimated that 70,000 barrels of apples are held by Boston speculators.

—Railroads are multiplying in Europe to such an extent, that it is said that the only district where the pedestrian can hope to long escape them, is the Tyrol, the mountain recesses of Switzerland and Norway, and Sweden generally.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The World's Fair in Paris.

From the Herald.

The proposed universal exposition of the products and arts of all nations in Paris will be, undoubtedly, the most complete and grand exhibition ever witnessed. Our World's Fair and the World's Fairs of other countries will sink into insignificance in comparison. It will eclipse even the great London International Exposition.

The French Government and people, realizing the vast importance of it to their commerce, are making the most astonishing efforts to surprise the world with the excellence and variety of their productions. No people, it must be confessed, know how to do this better than they do, if as well. They have exquisite taste, and can transform poor materials or indifferent objects into attractive ones. They are, at the same time, more ingenious, inventive, artistic, and scientific. Their cosmopolitan ideas and policy, too, enable them to attract and appropriate the intellectual achievements of the rest of mankind. Italian art or English and American science becomes naturalized or adapted in France, and thus becomes in a manner French. The same may be said of the discoveries or superior productions of other countries. We can readily imagine, then, what extraordinary opportunities France will have at the Paris Exposition. The liberal encouragement and energy of the Government in the matter, the ambitious rivalry and commercial interests of the French people, and the location of the exposition at Paris, the centre of both French and European art, will give to France very decided advantages.

But the other nations of Europe are alive to the importance of making the best show possible. Each one has some peculiar excellence in manufactures, arts, or natural productions which they will not fail to exhibit. We can imagine that now there are thousands of inventive heads and skilled hands hard at work in England, Italy, Germany, and other countries, as well as in France, preparing for the great occasion. It will be competition on the grandest scale for the highest prize—that is, for the markets or the trade of the world. It will be a great show shop for all nations to gaze at and study. That one which produces the best silk manufactures, or cloth cotton or any other manufactures, will be apt to get the custom, prices and other things being equal. So of machinery, works of art, or raw materials. The rivalry, consequently, will be very great. Other important advantages will be derived from this universal exposition besides those accruing to the trade of different nations. It will be a great school, a sort of polytechnic, where one may learn from the other, and all be improved. It merits the heartiest encouragement from the people of every country. No one will begrudge the immense profit Paris will derive from the crowds of visitors who will visit it on that occasion, and the vast amount of money that will be spent there, for the great city is worthy of it, and the whole world will be benefited.

The question, however, which more immediately concerns us is, what sort of a representation are we going to make there? How will the United States stand in comparison with other nations before the eyes of the assembled world? That is the paramount question for us to consider. It is to be hoped every American who possesses any capacity for invention or execution in art or science, or for bringing out our best natural productions, will apply it to himself individually, and work like a Hercules for his own honor and the credit of his country. We labor under many disadvantages, but the energy and talents of our people can overcome many of these. We are at a great distance from Paris; we do not feel the stimulating influence of those there and those that are much nearer; the conversations and publications about the great event scarcely or rarely reach us, and we see and hear less of the preparations for it.

Those in the immediate neighborhood have their minds more directed to it and necessarily become more stimulated. Then we are not so advanced in the art of manufacturing the thousand little things which fill up so much and prove so attractive at these expositions. We could not compete with Europe in articles of elegant *bijouterie*, of *vertu*, or ornament, or of certain kinds of fine manufactures; and although we have commenced a new era in the fine arts and have some works of the highest order, we cannot make much show beside the nations of the old continent. In those things which give us a pre-eminence we cannot be represented at any world's fair. Our vast continent, with its varied and teeming resources, cannot be represented. The vigor of thirty-five millions of hardy, brave, and industrious people, subduing the wilderness and making it blossom as the rose, cannot be represented.

The spirit and ambition of the people, the unequalled military power of the nation, the character of our institutions, which elevate men so much and which diffuse prosperity throughout the community, cannot be represented. The religious sentiment, general high standard of morality and domestic virtue of the mass of our native-born and well-established community cannot be represented. Many other things in which we excel every other nation are not capable of representation at a world's fair. We may suffer depreciation, therefore, in the eyes of the mass of superficial observers, while in reality we stand first as a people in all that concerns the substantial well-being of society.

Still we ought to make the best appearance at the Paris exposition. Our interests and the honor of the country behoove us to do so. There are many things in which we can rival Europe, and some for which we can obtain the palm of excellence. In machinery, and in all the implements and instruments which enter into the useful arts of life, we may not be behind any nation, and probably first. These things, too, are of the highest value to mankind. Let us be well represented in these things. There are many kinds of manufactures in fabrics also which excel in usefulness, if not in fineness. Let the best productions of our gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and other mines be seen, as well as the choicest products of the soil in all their wonderful variety.

Let the works of our rising artists be there; and we think no nation will produce a finer picture of grand natural scenery than Church's "Heart of the Andes." It is impossible to enumerate the many things we can and ought to send to the Exposition, or of those in which we may expect to excel. Thousands will be thought of by a people so active and of such various tastes and pursuits. All we can say is, begin early, begin everywhere, and work in earnest for the great event; for nations will be judged a good deal by what appearance they make there, and it is not probable that such an event or opportunity will occur again for some time.

The Capital of Ireland in Union Square—The Fenian Fizzle.

From the Herald.

Not many months ago there was an organization of Irishmen in this country so considerable as to excite the apprehensions of a Government three thousand miles away. That organization was not merely respectable, whether viewed in regard to its elements or its objects, it was justly entitled to be called great. It is no hyperbole to say that it had the sworn fealty of a larger number of men than have been massed in any single army in modern times; and they are men whom military experts would declare the best material of which soldiers can be made.

It had the earnest wishes and the ready contribution of the whole living generation of Irish emigrants in this country, as well as of the children born here of generations of Irish emigrants that have passed away. Never were Peter's pence paid with such fervent goodwill as Irish men and women paid their hard-earned subscriptions to the Fenian fund. The object of the organization was to overthrow British rule in Ireland, and in their aspirations for the freedom of their country and their hatred of an arrogant and tyrannical power, these men had the sympathy of the whole American people—a sympathy that would have shown that our neutrality laws are as easily evaded as are those of Great Britain.

The Fenian Brotherhood had money enough to begin with, plenty of men, and a fair field before it. Under competent leaders it might have made itself a great name, and it would not by any means be the most wonderful thing in history if it had accomplished its object. But it had foolish leaders, and the greatest power ever organized for the benefit of Ireland was squandered. Spendthrift simpletons frittered it away until there is only enough left to laugh at. By such operations as the establishment of the Union square headquarters they set on their movements the stamp of humbug and folly. They gave notice that their alleged object was not their real object; that they had very little thought for Ireland and a great deal of thought for themselves, and that they would be abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors if the homage and admiration of their deluded followers would sufficiently flatter their vanity and pay their bills. All the world knows very well, and has plenty of examples to show, that earnest purpose never makes parade of its power—does not hope or try to carry things by bluster, and does not strike attitudes and boast of what it will do, but goes and does it.

Cyrus the younger was a practical Fenian. He organized in a foreign country, and at a distance, in fact, greater than the width of the Atlantic, an expedition against the empire of Persia. He marched his force into his enemy's country, and fought a great battle for his purpose. The Fenian struggles will never be classed in history with the expedition of Cyrus. But the Irish capital in Union square has one historical parallel. It is exactly like that farcical capital of England that was established in France, at St. Germain, by the Chevalier St. George, otherwise known as the Pretender. It was inconvenient for this piece of royalty to have his capital at London, as his head would not have been safe there, since the country seemed agreed that George, some time of Hanover, was the real king. But there were hot heads and stout hearts that preferred that Stuart; and there is now no doubt that there was a time when that Stuart, striking in the right way, might have been king, and gone into England with an army, and Marlborough at the head of it. "The Pretender," however, did not see the time. He was too busy with his toy—his capital of England at St. Germain. There he lorded it over a court of more or less brilliancy. There he made and unmade ministers, and deposed such a secretary as Bolingbroke. There he ruled a realm just large enough for his abilities, and the Fenian leaders do the same in Union square.

The Secretary of the Treasury on our Trade with the British Provinces.

From the World.

It is not surprising that under the weight of the complex, difficult, and important questions of revenue and finance which press upon the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury, inadequate examinations should have been given to subjects of comparatively minor but yet of practical moment.

Industrious and persevering efforts have been made to sustain many errors in relation to the results of the Reciprocity treaty. They were dishonorable bids for popularity through deceit, and are to be classed with the ignorant legislation to keep down the price of gold and the malignity evinced towards the South, being alike impolitic in practice and wrong in intention, made at a time when moderation and good will were at a discount.

We have already shown how the present chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means persisted in the most flagrant misrepresentations, indulging in vehement invective, and complaining that we were robbed of our just rights, because some $3,502 180 of specie were sent to Canada in one year; making a statement, which, if true, would be of little importance, but suppressing the fact that it was more than counterbalanced by more than $5,000,000 of specie imported to the United States in the same year through the district of Champlain alone.

The Solons or Isaac Newtons of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office have published the exports and imports of cereals, etc., to and from Canada alone, for a limited period, ignoring the wider range of the subject, and perhaps really ignorant that the treaty included four other provinces, and forgetting that the supposed qualifications by which they held office is a knowledge of root-crops, grasses, fruits, grains, cattle, and farming implements—subjects, certainly, of no little interest and value, and quite enough to exercise to the utmost the faculties of the present incumbent, but yet altogether distinct from those of political economy or financial science. The original Isaac Newton, unlike some of his numerous namesakes, made no pretension to universal knowledge, and achieved greatness and celebrity by speaking chiefly of those things which he understood.

From 1856 to 1861—we know not how to chose a fairer criterion—our exports of flour and breadstuffs to all the Provinces included in the treaty exceeded our imports of the same article from them by $6,184,224; and from 1856 to 1863 we sold the people of the Provinces more cereals and their products by $339,375 than we bought from them. There is a remarkable coincidence in the imports and exports of this class—the exports having been $67,521,752 and the imports $67,161,275.

"Our markets," says the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, "have been strong, extensive, and valuable; theirs have been weak, limited, and generally less profitable to our citizens." It is possible that the acuteness of our traders may have been over-reached, though scarcely likely, they would have made a series of bad trades for so many years in succession. The Secretary of the Treasury does not state his reasons for his opinion, nor does he inform us, as we learn from statistics published by authority of the department over which he now presides, that up to a yet recent period our sales to them were $171,028,779, or $26,145,683 more than purchased from them; which were $144,883 096.

He adds: "The people of the Canadas and the Provinces have been sellers and we buyers of the same productions for which we are often forced to seek a foreign market." The remark, true in itself, by no means justifies the conclusions which are drawn from it. It implies that we exclude them from competition with us if we refuse them access to our own markets. Yet we shall meet them in France, England, the West Indies, and all other foreign markets. That, indeed, is the fact on which his argument is based. It is in these neutral territories that the competition really must take place. We can no more exclude them from vying with us in the outside world than from raising their own crops, or than we can prevent the sun from shining or the rain from falling upon their foreign fields.

We can only hinder or prohibit them from sale or transit in or through our own territory. In this respect the United States are not to be considered only as producers. In their commercial relations to other countries they occupy the position of merchants with regard to the different people with whom they deal. If we admit these products, our internal as well as foreign carrying trade is benefited. If we exclude them, we shut out just so much business from our railroads and canals; so much work from our miners, boat and shipbuilders, makers of machinery, and, as the foundation of all these industries, one valuable source of demand and consumption for every agricultural and manufacturing product. It is essentially a home-trade, and if it asks no protection should be placed under no disabilities.

For those articles which are sent abroad we shall be most likely to obtain good prices when our markets, by being well supplied, attract the greatest number of customers.

It will be more prudent to place a moderate duty upon Canadian oats and barley, and other articles which are consumed here, than upon wheat or any other article which we manufacture or send abroad.

The Secretary says it is questionable whether any actual reciprocity can be maintained, "embracing many articles now in the treaty." Undoubtedly it cannot. Having a Southern country, we shall sell corn to the provinces of the North, and buy oats from them to the end of time, if the laws of man do not frustrate the designs of Providence. We shall sell coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio to Canada West, and New England and New York will buy coal from Nova Scotia. We must not expect to buy and sell the same articles, or at the same place. The whole gist and essence of a wholesome trade consists in supplying the deficiencies of others out of our own natural superabundance, and receiving in exchange a corresponding advantage where we, in our turn, are comparatively deficient, whether the variations in products arise from the soil of the upper earth, the rays of the sun, or the geological formation beneath our feet.

Among workmen the tailor does not expect from the farmer or blacksmith bare and simple reciprocity in the product of his needle. He has no desire to fill his shop with products such as he makes, and receive nothing else in exchange. He would realize the fable of the miser who perished miserably from starvation, because the gods had granted his prayer, that all he touched might turn to gold. Instead of clothing, the tailor would rather have beef or flour from the farmer, and cash or iron-work from the blacksmith. His profits, as well as theirs, arise out of the complete absence of "reciprocity" in special articles. There is not a four-corner storekeeper of Vermont, unless he is a member of Congress, who desires this bald "reciprocity," or insists, with his individual customers, upon that "favorable balance of trade" which Mr. Morrill and his party regard as the leading axiom or foundation and ultimate perfection of all reasoning on political economy.

The embarrassments said to have arisen from the treaty to our own system of tariff and internal revenue exist more in the indefatigable asseveration of the present Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means than in reality. There is scarcely an article named in the treaty which can properly be a subject of internal revenue. They are chiefly the common necessaries of life. Wheat, flour, coal, and timber, at least, should never, directly or indirectly, be made subjects of monopoly or taxation by any State or by the nation.

The benefits resulting from wise treaties of commerce are admitted by the concurrent testimony of the leading nations of modern times. No political movement is doing more good or making greater progress among mankind. No temporary obstacle to taxing coal or flour is to be weighed in the balance against the permanent benefits of these treaties. Nor can "reciprocal legislation"—a temporary decree—afford the mutual benefits which will result from a more stable system and mutual agreement. An unsettled rule, depending upon the whim or caprice of both parties, can never adequately develop the trade of the countries. Indeed, it was the suggestion or decree of Mr. Morrill, only when he found how formidable and emphatically expressive were the domestic interests opposed to an exclusive system with the Provinces. The West wants Canadian railroads, rivers, and canals; New York desires a liberal and just policy; New England wishes for trade with the country behind her, and thence to the far West. The leading commercial journal of Boston says that "cutting off not only our fishing interest, but the immense overland trade with Canada West, which now finds its outlet at the port of Boston, must prove a most withering blow to our commercial prosperity."

Still, the Secretary of the Treasury intimates that "inter-communication through rivers and lakes, and possibly railroads and canals, are proper subjects of negotiation, and their importance should secure early consideration." In this we have the pleasure of concurring with him. There should be no monopoly. It is a worse and more foolish policy than that of the dog-in-the-manger, to refuse profitable freight for the sake of spiting our neighbors; and the same reasons apply to us as to them. It would be despicable in them to compel us to go round two sides of a triangle in our territory, when we can reach the desired point by going along one side only in their territory. The same rule applies to ourselves.

But in what important respect, upon closer analysis of principles, does this carrying trade differ from agricultural produce or manufactures? If Canadian vessels are to carry grain in free competition with our own, why should ours be taxed, on their completion, on their sails, their machinery, their nails, bolts, screws, and every part of their structure? If Canadian railroads, "outside of our boundaries," are permitted to compete with our own roads, why should the iron of ours be subjected to a heavy duty, and why should their receipts be taxed? If our men who make and man our ships, railroads, and canals are to be taxed, either directly or indirectly, twenty times as much as our millionaires, while our Canadian competitors are comparatively untaxed, the competition is as unfair as it would be in oats or coats—manufactures or the products of the farm. Labor employed in the internal carrying trade does not for that reason cease to be American.

Let no one think we argue against free competition. We claim no monopoly against others, and should be subject to none ourselves. Our routes have many and great advantages. Perhaps we can afford to permit a practical discrimination against us, and drop into a frame of mind as contented as that of the Colorado miner, who felt satisfied if, under the operations of the tariff, he paid for a new coat for some one in New England every time he bought one for himself. But we take the opportunity of suggesting a diminution of the taxes which press upon laborers, or upon those materials which impede other manufactures, railroads, or shipping, and diminish our national prosperity and greatness. Unless this is done, and industry is emancipated, we carry heavy weights in all our commercial struggles with rival nations.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for

VARIETY,

ELEGANCE OF STYLE

OR

MODERATION IN PRICE!

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Inch Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Desks Dressing Cases, Cabas, Folios, Companions, Odor Boxes, Gilt Mounted Card Stands, Odor Cases, etc. Fancy Nets, French Jewelry, Necklaces, Fancy Combs, Paris Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY or HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at prices the most reasonable.

H. DIXON,

12 8 1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,

At C. F. PLEASANTS' New Musical Instrument Store, 12 15 1m No. 920 (Nine Twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LA Street

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeen Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted:" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.,
12 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

	Par Value.	
United States 1040 5 per cent. Loan	$1,000 00	
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan	26,577 22	
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan	9,400 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	$85,200 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100 00	139,300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan		10,000 00
22 Shares of Stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 Shares of Preferred Stock in the Union Canal Company		2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent.		252 250 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882		2,350 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1892, received for interest		13,040 70
Loan appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.		
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent.		9,089 37
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, received for interest		272 68
Stocks and Loans comprising the Residuary Fund, 1865:—		
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Loan		2,550 00
United States 10-40 6 per cent. Loan		10,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent.		1,933 54
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent Loan		88,840 05
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor Loan (now City) 5 per cent.	$500 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 5 per cent.	7,800 00	8,300 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., free of tax	$26 700 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., taxable	22,300 00	39,000 00
100 Shares of Stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 Shares of Stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000 00
102 Shares of Stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		10,200 00
4000 Shares of Stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company		200,000 00
2 Shares of Stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200 00
1 Share of Stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100 00
1 Bond Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.		10,000 00
1 Bond for Interest on Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		900 00
1 Bond Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan, 1882, received for interest		241 68
Loan and Cash comprising the Legacy (in part) received from the Estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois		7,587 50
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881, cost	$7,569 00	
Cash to be invested	27 50	7,587 50
Interest received		$778 49

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1865:—

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1865		$11,131 82
Cash received for rent of Real Estate		168,162 14
Do	Interest on City Loan	11,956 95
Do	Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	15,102 69
Do	State of Pennsylvania	6 907 32
Do	City Gas Loan	570 00
Do	United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent	219 73
Do	United States Loan, 10-40 5 per cent	1,335 21
Do	Dividend Philadelphia Exchange Co. Stock	200 00
Do	do Insurance Co.	880 00
Do	State of Pennsylvania	40
Do	do Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Stock	5,940 00
Do	from Real Estate Schuylkill county	227 00
Do	from Collieries in Schuylkill county	36,719 71
Do	for Interest on Lawrence Todd Legacy	750 00
Do	for total Income Account	66 40
		$250,261 25

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For Water Rent	$1 748 00
Taxes	20,715 02
Salaries	6 800 00
Lands out of the county	14,13 33
Permanent Improvements	599 76
General Repairs	12,493 70
Inside Painting	1,999 84
Paper and Hanging	2,493 13
Outside Painting	4,099 88
Annuities	900 00
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,020 48
Purchase of fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers"	529 75
Lighting Delaware Avenue with gas	1,205 80
Repairing Pavement Delaware Avenue	533 00
To Invest a Certain Amount in City Loans	1,661 85
Cash paid upon Writs of Mandamus for damages in widening Delaware Avenue	10,465 12
Repairing Pier Delaware Avenue	569 91
	$94,736 37

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$113,992 51
" " Institution	16 335 57
" " Accounts	2 449 02
" " Library	99 99
" " Discipline & Discharge	240 99
" " Manual Labor	500 00
	$133 642 80
Balance in the City Treasury	228,379 25
	$31,784 60
Warrants not taken	952 87
Balance in the Treasury	$30,831 95

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.
Philadelphia, December 30, 1865. 1 1 3t

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Window and Plate Glass,
MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European p'an. 11 25 3m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1247 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	124 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	99 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	59 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 580
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
45,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	45,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
179 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	179 700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,615 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	49 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2 910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,996 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1 253 649 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
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Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg.
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CORNER, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. L. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work McCoach & Co.
George Martin, No. 522 Chesnut st.reet. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Becket,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin,	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,531,297 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 869
PREMIUMS	1 103 428
Unsettled Claims, $42,500.	Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5 000,000.	

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N BANCKER, ISAAC LEA,	
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB E. SMITH,	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
William McKee,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
Joh. T. Lewis,	Thomas U. Bowers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 23 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux.
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Bazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Day,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas P. Bayard,
Wm. S. Needles,	J. Hilborn Jones,
John D Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DAY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 50 1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE
OF
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT FOR THE
ORIGINAL
TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
The Oldest and Most Reliable Accident Insurance Company in America,
AND TH
NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 404
TO
No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
11 27 mwf3l DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,
JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 6, carrying passengers at above low rates.
The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 13.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.
The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 6, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 13.
For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 520 CHESNUT STREET.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 12 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANC

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

THE CHESNUT STREET CONFLAGRATION.—Crowds of persons visited the scene of the conflagration at Sixth and Chesnut streets, yesterday and this morning, to view the ruins. Nos. 603 and 605, the four-story brown-stone store, owned and occupied by Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson as a clothing house, was badly damaged in the upper part, and the whole structure was deluged with water. The stock was principally removed, and was thereby somewhat injured. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars. The building is insured in the Fire Association, Hand-in-Hand, Pennsylvania, and other city companies. The stock is insured as follows:—

Charter Oak	$10 000
Ætna, Hartford	5,800
Reliance	5 800
Enterprise	5,800
William W. Allen & Co	10,000
Providence, R. I.	5,000
	$42,400

No. 600 Chesnut street, owned by Amoor Hollingsworth, who resides in New England, was considerably damaged in the upper part, and had the roof destroyed. It was saved from destruction by the iron doors which connected it with No. 607. The building is insured as follows:—

Ætna	$16,000
Springfield	6,000
North America	6,000
	$28,000

The basement was occupied as a concert saloon. The first floor was occupied by Perry & Co. as a clothing store. The stock escaped pretty well, although considerably damaged by water. It was valued at $60,000, and is insured as follows:—

Croton	$5000
Manhatan	5000
Metropolitan	5000
Albany City	5000
Norwich	5000
Lorillard	10,000
Fulton	10,000
Total	$45,000

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—The Sunday School of the Tabernacle Baptist Church held its festival on Monday evening. The exercises commenced at seven o'clock, when a beautifully appropriate address was made by Rev. G. A. Peltz, Pastor of the Church, after which the pupils, nearly five hundred in number, engaged in singing, for the correct execution of which this school has been so well trained by the assistant superintendent, J. M. Evans, Esq. The school-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate inscriptions, and after partaking of an inviting entertainment the scholars separated.

The Robert Raikes Sunday School held their festival yesterday, at the Mechanics' Institute, Fifth street, below Washington. The tables were bountifully supplied with pound cake, apples, and cornucopias filled with candies and other delicacies, in addition to which ice cream was furnished in great abundance. During the afternoon addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Mr. Toland, and Mr. Scott. A similar demonstration was held by the Lutheran Sunday School, in Christian street, near Sixth.

OPERATIONS OF A SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon an individual known as James Burns, alias George Wilson, was taken into custody upon the charge of having robbed and swindled a number of persons who, through sympathy, had endeavored to befriend him. A short time since Mrs. Harday, of the firm of Hardy & Garnall, dry goods dealers, met the defendant; he told Mrs. Hardy a very touching and apparently truthful story in regard to his circumstances, and so gained the sympathy of Mrs. Hardy that she became responsible for his board, and eventually gave him a situation at six dollars a week. In return for the kindness of the firm, he robbed them of hosiery, jewelry, chenille sleeves, etc., and left, keeping out of the way for several weeks. He was also identified by Mr. George Kevin, of the firm of Thomas Webb & Co., grocers, as having obtained from them a lot of groceries, under the pretense that they were for a lady customer on Eighth street.

PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA.—This Presbytery, the oldest in the United States, from which the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church originated, held its stated quarterly meeting yesterday, in the West Spruce Street Church. A petition was received for the organization of a new church at Media. Interesting statements were given concerning the prospects of the proposed church, and the importance of occupying this inviting field; after which the Rev. Dr. Breed, Rev. Messrs. Dale and Sproull, and Mr. John Cochran were appointed a committee to organize a church according to the prayer of the petitioners, as soon as the way be clear. A new church enterprise has also been undertaken by the Presbytery in West Philadelphia. A valuable lot has been secured, and a temporary building is now in progress for the use of the congregation until a church can be erected.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.—The Reading Railroad Company contemplate placing *four tracks* on their road, two for passengers and two for freight. They have now three tracks over a good portion of the road. The company has recently made valuable purchases of property at Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, at Conshohocken, Pottstown, and other way stations, with the intention of erecting large passenger and freight depots at these points. Very heavy purchases of real estate have been made in Reading, and the erection of very extensive shops is now in progress and in part completed. When all the shops are completed they will extend a full mile in length. It will require not less than two years to complete this great improvement. Upon the line there are several tunnels, two or three of them of an extent as to incur an immense amount of labor and time.

CASES AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—On Monday the Mayor received the annual report of Alderman Beitler, who hears the cases at the Central Station. During 1865 2042 cases were disposed of, being an increase of 70 over the year 1864. The amount received for fines, penalties and costs was $1007·50, of which amount $7·50 was paid over to the City Treasurer. Of the cases disposed of; 748 were for vagrancy and drunkenness; 356 for larceny and attempts; 238 for assault and battery; 118 misdemeanors; 48 false pretenses; 43 for burglary and attempts; 39 for conspiracy; 22 for rioting; 28 for receiving stolen goods; 6 for murder and infanticide; 59 for larceny and picking pockets.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.—It is very important that we should have a correct and complete Directory of Philadelphia. Indeed, it is of more importance, especially to business people, than many have the faintest idea of. The publisher should employ canvassers in every ward or district who are residents there, and who will hence have some knowledge of the community in which they are appointed to operate. In some instances heretofore they have been totally ignorant of the people among whom their duties lay, and depend mainly upon children and servants for their information.

A PRIVATE THEATRE.—A private theatre, in Seventeenth street, near Chesnut, promises to be as much a favorite this winter as it was last. The performers at this novel resort are all ladies and gentlemen of the *haut ton*, and the proceeds are always given to some benevolent purpose. The admission is not open to the public, and one can only get in through some friend belonging to the party, though all have to pay well. The theatre is an old church refitted very handsomely.

A "PROFESSIONAL" COMMITTED.—George W. Kern was committed under the ninety day law yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was arrested at an early hour in the morning, standing with a group of persons at Sixth and Chesnut streets, while the fire in that locality was raging. Several officers testified that the prisoner bore the character of a professional thief.

SUICIDE.—Samuel H. Sherron, aged 45 years, committed suicide yesterday at his late residence, No. 13 Letitia street, by taking a dose of laudanum.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—The Board of Surveyors met on Monday for organization. The new members are Charles S. Closes Second District; William Albertson, Seventh District; John H. Levering, Eighth District. A sewer was authorized to be constructed on Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Green. The rules which governed the old Board were adopted for the government of the new. The meetings will be held on the first and third Mondays of each month, as before.

DEATHS AT THE HOSPITAL.—Henry King, injured by the explosion of a shell at the Penn Treaty Iron Works, died at the Hospital. An inquest will be held this afternoon. John McKenna, injured on the 27th ult. by the explosion of a blast in West Philadelphia, also died on Monday. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow. John O'Kane, injured on the 23d ult. by being thrown from a wagon at Fourth and Coates, died on Monday.

BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Brewers' Association of the State of Pennsylvania took place last evening, Frederick Collins, Esq., in the Chair, Wilson Abbott, Esq., Secretary. The gentlemen holding office were re-elected. During the evening a number of toasts were drunk, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made. The company separated at a late hour.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Catharine Merryless had a hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with receiving stolen goods. The residences of Mr. Montgomery and Mr. McDonald, both back of No. 1441 Shippen street, had been entered and robbed of a large quantity of clothing, and some of the stolen property was offered in pledge by the accused. She was bound over to answer.

MARKET RENTS.—The Commissioner of Markets is now engaged in receiving rents for stalls belonging to the city, for 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
MR STEPHEN MASSETT,

"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"

In his celebrated Serio-Comic Monologue,

DRIFTING ABOUT;

OR, SKETCHES OF TRAVELS IN MANY LANDS,

In which he will introduce the two Great Sensational Poems (originally recited by him),

THE VAGABONDS, AND BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Also, his wonderful IMITATIONS of ANNA BISHOP and EDWIN FORREST.

RECOLLECT, FOR ONE NIGHT only.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

N. B. The above will be given under the auspices of the PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, and is the Eighth of the Course.

Tickets can be had at Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 403 Chesnut street; and at the Office of the "Evening Programme," No. 431 Chesnut street.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 1 3 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 3,
FOR THE ONLY TIME MOST POSITIVELY,
and first time in Philadelphia in several years, of Verdi's famous and very popular Opera,

IL POLIUTO,
IL POLIUTO,
WITH THE
GRAND CAST

which attained for the Opera this season at the New York Academy its most wonderful success.

Poliuto.....Signora Carrozzi Zucchi
(Her very celebrated tragic role.)

Polinto.....Sig. B. Massamiliani
(His first appearance this season.)

Severus.....Signor Ardavani
(His first appearance this season.)

Calisthenus.....Signor Barilli
Nearchus.....Herr Reichardt
Conductor.....Signor Torriani

Priests, Religiosos, Lictors,
by the Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE GRAND CHORUS.

ACT I.
Vault of the Catacombs of Melitines.
ACT II.
Apartments in the Palace Paolina.
Temple of Jupiter.
ACT III.
Street of the Victories Melatines.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AND SEATS.
Tickets of Admission, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats Fifty Cents extra
Seats may be secured during the day at the Academy of Music, and at Trumpler's Music Store, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Family Circle.....50 cts.
Amphitheatre.....25 cts.

Tickets may be purchased at either office during the day.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4
First time in this city, and only time positively during the season, of Auber's Grand Comic Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO!
with the new Recitatives written for the Italian stage by its composer.
FRIDAY, only time of ERNANI.
SATURDAY, L'AFRICAINE
Seats may be secured for any night of the week.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY!
THIS EVENING,
the Grand Spectacular Extravaganza,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its TRANSFORMATION SCENES, will be presented.
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AS THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
This beautiful Burlesque will be presented with its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH.
New and costly Properties, Costumes, Mechanical Effects, Original Music, etc. etc.
THE CAST
embraces the following popular names:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Cordelia Cappelle Mrs. Chapman, Miss L Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Walter Lennox, W. A. Chapman, F. Foster, J. T. Ward, and others
The evening's performance will conclude with the Original Petit Comedy, by B. E. Woolf, Esq., entitled
CAUGHT AT LAST
In which Miss Josie Orton, Walter Lennox, Mr. G. H. Clarke, and others will appear.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6,
EIGHTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
The Piece already endorsed by over fifteen thousand persons in Six Nights.
THIS EVENING,
with new Scenery, by Hawthorne
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
Act First—Lancashire.
Act Second—London.
Act Third—Exterior of Featherston's Villa
Act Fourth—Dining Hall in Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
The performance concludes each evening at half-past 10 o'clock.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Great Spectacular Legendary Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE,
LAST EIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR. J. B ROBERTS,
in his singularly characteristic impersonation of
MEPHISTOPHELES.
Third Night of the Glorious Comedy Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 3,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE
Mephistopheles.....Mr. J. B ROBERTS
Marguerite.....Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the Comic Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
Samuel Sheasby.....Mr. BARTON HILL
Mrs. Larkins.....Miss Annie Graham
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR BARTON HILL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
And the Glorious Success of Pantomime of
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission—Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, half price

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6⅜ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 9 18 tf

CONCERT HALL.

MAGIC, MUSIC, AND MYSTERY.

In consequence of his great success with the public on Monday evening,

Mr. Robert Heller,

"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,"

Announces his
THIRD SOIREE DIABOLIQUE AND MUSICALE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3,
On this occasion he will perform the same Programme which has already excited so
GREAT SENSATION
Among the lovers of
THE WONDERFUL AND ENCHANTING
In the City of Philadelphia.

PART I.—MAGIC.
PART II.—MUSIC.
PART III.—MYSTERY.

The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 6, at 2¾ o'clock.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a short time only, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 1 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

SIGNOR PERELLI'S AMATEUR

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON

OF TEN NIGHTS,

Commences in CONCERT HALL in January next.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Open at Mr. PERELLI'S Rooms, No. 1228 CHESNUT Street, from 2½ to 4 P. M. daily. 12 15 ws

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED.
Still on exhibition.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" " 2	200,000
" " 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 23t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu&t

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPOT, IN DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND, Va.,
December 26, 1865.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the SURPLUS HARD BREAD in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1000) pounds.

Payment required on delivery of the bread in Government funds.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.,
12 28 Richmond, Va.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

12 21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNETT'S

FANCY BAZAAR

AND DEPOT FOR

PARIS NOVELTIES

AND

SPECIALITIES,

No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET

WEST SIDE,

11 28 ABOVE MARKET

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14 m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Bolters, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling Forges, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.

The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE

AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,

PHILADELPHIA.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,

at 11 o'clock,

will be sold at Public Sale,

GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, VIZ.:—

19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9900 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked
4900 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked
4901 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4467 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.

The Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.

Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.

When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in.

Terms, United States currency.

S. V. BENET,
12 19 tu5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1865.

Will be sold at Judiciary Square Warehouses, corner FIFTH and E Streets, on THURSDAY MORNING, January 4, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, consisting of—

Blankets, Sheets, 5000 Hair Pillows, Counterpanes, Bedsacks, Sairts, Drawers, Pillow-Ticks, Towels, Plates, Mugs, Pitchers, Dishes, Clocks, Leather Buckets, Mess Chests, Wooden Bedsteads, Chairs, Bedside Tables, Platform Scales, and four Printing Presses.

Property must be paid for and removed within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND,
1 1 3t Surgeon U. S. A., Med. Purveyor.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

85 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
½ box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
6 Sieves.
1 table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Kinnikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
½ bbl. Shorts.
210 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels
10,672 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dusting Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 562.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,967.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58 277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71 579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No 63,068.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. E., Nos. 211, 203, 206, 198, 212, 198, 201, 208, 200, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Smoking Cub do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3 w6t

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 250 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry 99 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 30 feet, and 19

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

Municipal Abuses—The Necessity for a Reformation.

THE opening of a new year is the time generally selected by individuals to reform abuses and commence a new course of life, and there is no good cause why a city should not do likewise. As we stand to-day on the threshold of another year, with new officers inaugurated, with new appropriations needed, and a new routine with each, let us "turn over a new leaf," as the old proverb says, and commence with the rectification of such errors as have crept into the management of municipal affairs. Philadelphia has always prided herself on the purity of her officers; let us see that she does not sink to the corrupt standard of the Metropolis. Let us continue not only as stainless an escutcheon as heretofore, but one on which no spot or blemish can be found

While we perfectly agree with any of her citizens who praise the honesty of her administration, we have fault to find with certain portions of the system, not as regards their purity, but as concerns their propriety. Let us begin with the Board of School Controllers. The body is composed of one Controller chosen by each Sectional Board of Directors, who serves for one year, and who governs the scholastic training of our city youth. It is only natural to suppose that these gentlemen should possess an education which would fit them to judge of the best system of learning. Yet we find that the office has gradually grown to be a political one, and that party qualification, not knowledge, is the criterion of election. Under such a system how can we expect that the cause of learning would advance, when men totally unfitted for any such position are placed as judges of systems and science, class-books and languages, which which they have no acquaintance?

We have no personal feeling in our remarks in regard to the members of the present Board. Their existence as officers is entirely too short for us to judge of their capacity. But from experience we cannot but conclude that unless the Board of Control is radically changed since last year, its abolition would be advantageous to the cause of education. Let us take, for instance, the High School Committee as it was formerly constituted, with a Chairman whose personal enmity overruled whatever ability he might have had, and who devoted his power rather to private spleen than to any attempt to advance the interests of the institution of which he was supposed to be a watchful guardian.

What is needed is a number of educated and impartial gentlemen who will do all things to forward the good of the common school system, and will lend every energy only to conduce to the advancement of the cause of education. If we could secure such an immaculate Board, then its continuance would be of advantage to our city; but for one to be formed with politics as its basis, and with politics in its organization, even down to the selection of errand-boy, is hardly fitted to judge of professors, or settle abstruse yet important doctrines of educational theories. The exhibition of party feeling, which we understand took place in the Chamber on Monday in regard to the choice of a boy of fifteen as messenger, and the elaborate oration from Dr. NEBINGER in regard to the necessity of selecting a young politician for even this post, would have been disgraceful in a coroner's jury, much less than in a body supposed to be educated and to judge of education and its technicalities. We will dismiss the Board, therefore, with the hope that all personal feeling and political prejudices will be abandoned, and only the good of the rising generation be the governor of their actions.

There is yet another Board in our city Administration which needs a renovation. We refer to that of the City Commissioners. The charges which we openly made in regard to at least one member of that body, and the suspicious, to say the least, manner in which the gentleman holding the certificate of election was enabled to receive it, have attracted attention to the laxity of management and the confusion of accounts which exist in that office, and demand a total reformation. As regards who is rightfully elected the Court will decide, and, meanwhile, we cordially commend the parting action of Mayor HENRY in vetoing the ordinance accepting of Mr. GIVEN'S securities.

Whatever may be the decision, a clearing up of the discredit which at present attaches itself to the Commissioner will be simply an act of justice to the officers and the public. We stand at the opening of a new era. Let us commence it right. We are confident that the City Treasurer and all the Heads of the Departments will lend their aid to the purification. We expect that the Mayor will do likewise, and that in his appointments a spirit of reformation, although not necessarily rotation, will be observed. Our city is clear in the record of her officers. Let us correct follies where crimes do not exist, and seek to have her as perfect as an Utopian municipality.

—The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz lately gave a ball at which she wore the jewelry of her great-great-grandmother, a German princess who died over a hundred and fifty years ago.

Trial of the Pirate Semmes.

THE execution of the Presidential assassinators and the arch-demon WIRZ is over; we now approach the trial and punishment of quite as bad a man—the buccaneer SEMMES. Already a howl of anguish is heard from certain quarters, objurgatory and sympathetic. An appeal is made to the finer feelings of our nature, and suggestions are thrown out to the effect that we should be magnanimous, and respect the calamities of a fallen foe.

It is amazing how tender some persons are when a traitor is in the case. We have known individuals to travel out of their way to Elmira, N. Y., in order to minister to the necessities of the Rebels, when a Union hospital was within a half a block of their dwellings. Such disinterested benevolence is really delightful. It shows that many persons are able to forgive their enemies and do good to those that despitefully use them. When the infamous BOOTH murdered the President, there were any quantity of people that regretted the act, but considered it, to a certain extent, providential. An immense amount of sympathy was expended in regard to the conspirators, and a strong desire was expressed to give the wretched carcasses a jubilant burial.

We have now reached the case of SEMMES. He is in the hands of the authorities awaiting he just punishment which awaits him for the fearful crimes which he has committed. He is guilty of every crime known to the calendar. In a very short time he will be arraigned before the bar of justice, and his multitudinous enormities will be brought to light. No doubt his admirers will strain every nerve to prove that he is an unfortunate hero, and that his bravery deserves to be considered on his trial. He is a romantic scoundrel, and, like Enoch Arden, has "sailed the seas over," thieving and pillaging as he went. Why should not a thief on water be punished for his felonies with as much promptitude as are the pickpockets and villains that daily put money into the pockets of our Quarter-sessions' lawyers? We cannot conceive that the fact of his being a big sinner is any reason why his reward should be commuted. If WIRZ was righteously hung we do not exactly see why SEMMES, who has done more atrocious deeds, should go scot free.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.—There assembled yesterday in New York the much-talked-of Congress which was to heal the breach which has come so near rending asunder the entire organization. The first action of the body was to pass resolutions approving of the course of President O'MAHONY, and denouncing the Senate as usurping authority and tampering with the records of the Philadelphia Congress. From this moment, therefore, JOHN O'MAHONY must be recognized by us and the world as the legal head of the American Branch of the Brotherhood. The General Congress of the Order, a quorum being present, has approved of his course, recognized him as President, and left no alternative to the minority but to submit to the decision. President O'MAHONY is the legal Head Centre, and hereafter we shall speak of him as such. It was on motion of the Philadelphia Circles that his actions were sanctioned, and their resolutions adopted by an immense majority vote.

We hope that hereafter the conduct of the Order will be unanimous. That all dissensions and bickerings will cease, and that harmony and patriotism may achieve the freedom of their native land. The success of the cause depends upon unity. We say, with ÆSOP, if the sticks are bound together they cannot be broken, but divided any child can sever them with ease. The work on which the Irish-Americans set out placed them in a position to admit of no retreat with honor Either they must cease to make any effort, and merit the satirical attacks like that of the *Herald* which we publish on our inside page to-day, or else they must put shoulder to shoulder and strive together until they either fall after a gallant effort or "die in the last ditch." When the Macedonian phalanx was formed, its members stood side by side, each covering his neighbor with his shield. When thus formed, like brothers, each protecting the other, no attacks of any foes could break their ranks; and it was only when one, fearful of his friend, withdrew his shield to guard his own breast, that the column was destroyed. So it is with the Fenians. If each will protect the other, they will be invincible; but should self come into the question, the effort may well be termed the "Fenian Fizzle." It is for each member of the organization to decide.

We, therefore, as friends of the movement, again raise our voice in favor of harmony conciliation, and compromise. The action of the Congress has made O'MAHONY the legal chief. If the Senate faction continue to resist, they put themselves in the attitude of rebels against the constituted authority of the Brotherhood, and attack the Order, not the alleged President, for by the decision yesterday the Society and O'MAHONY became one. Surely there are none so wilful as to be willing to sacrifice the high aim for which the association was formed to personal feeling. If it is continued, we can draw but one inference—that the malcontents did, indeed, desire to secure profits, and not to promote the good of the Order. The treachery which has been secured by British gold in days gone by appears to be yet omnipotent, and the ROBERTS faction will hereafter stand, unless they submit, as agents and accessories to the hated Saxon Government.

MASONIC FLAG FROM THE NORTH POLE.—The famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Hays, has returned to the Kane Lodge of New York the Masonic flag which the Lodge had entrusted to him five years ago to carry to the North Pole if possible. The Doctor stated that the flag had been planted farther north than any other except the flag of our country, and that it had floated within five hundred miles of the Pole.

Prize Money Paid to Naval Officers.

Through the courtesy of Mr. S. J. W. Taber, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, we are enabled to give the following interesting statement of the amounts of prize money paid different flag officers of squadrons and commanders of vessels for captures during the rebellion. The amounts are the aggregates of the larger sums, which might be materially increased by the lesser sums, but for want of space. The largest single amount paid was the prize money of Lieutenant William Budd for the capture of the *Memphis*—$38,318. The enlisted men have been paid sums varying in amount from thirteen cents to nineteen hundred dollars. The capture of the *Albemarle* by Lieutenant Cushing's picked boat netted the boat's crew $1934 per man. Nine and a half millions of prize money have been paid thus far. Six hundred captures remain unadjudicated, which will swell the aggregate to nearly fifteen millions.

Vice Admiral—		Commanders—	
D. G Farragut..	$55,443	Milton Haylon..	$2,322
Rear Admirals—		J. P. Gillis.....	418
S. P. Lee.....	99 456	D. O. McDermot.	594
D D. Porter.....	90,343	A. A. Semmes...	593
S. F. Dupont....	58 476	J. P. Couthouy..	1,832
Theodorus Bailey	59,098	Thos.O.Selfridge	1 295
S A. Stringham.	14 447	R.F. R Lewis..	2 223
H. B. Bell.....	12,207	James R. Beers..	3 680
F. P Green.....	19 368	M. Smith.....	840
J L. Daniergen...	9,371	J. G. Walker....	1,642
Charles Wilkes..	7 963	T. A. Jenkins...	1,073
H. K. Thatcher..	5,460	F. S. Hill.....	2 771
J S Palmer.....	4,510	Edw. Conroy...	7,753
L.M.Goldsbor'gh	3,026	C H. Baldwin..	4,093
C. K. Stribling...	2,251	David Kate.....	4 245
Wm. Mercine...	1,473	Ralph Chandler.	795
A. H. Harwood..	473	Robert Getty....	453
Commodore—		W. E. Gillespie..	545
W. W. McKean.	28,616	C. L. Wilcomo..	709
Captains—		Chas. Hunter....	5,942
T. A. Craven....	4,670	Benj. E. Sands..	1,636
J. B. Marchand..	12,490	J. C P. DeKrafft.	1,080
John Marston....	4,095	Jas. M Pritchett,	836
K. R Breese.....	7,784	Alex. Gibson....	758
J. S. Barnes.....	4,431	Wm C Leroy ..	2,724
G. H. Scott.....	8,317	R. W. Meade, Jr.	1,459
W. R. Taylor.....	3,285	S A. Hooper....	1,338
J. F. Greene....	7,888	J. A Johnstone,	351
John Rodgers....	5,137	J. Baker.....	1,408
B F. Sands.....	28,516	F. Winslow.....	1,059
W. M. Walker..	34,618	Lieut.-Commanders—	
Commanders—		James H. Gillis.	2,458
S. C. Rowan....	1,071	J W. Smith	4 117
James E. Jewett	27,449	R. B. Smith.....	948
J. C B aumont..	4,623	W. M. Gamble..	6,583
A E K. Benham	3 729	W K Mayo.....	1 215
W. P. McCann..	5,851	W.S.Cheeseman.	19,178
E. G. Parrott....	9,585	Wm. H. Dana...	899
Wm. F. Spicer..	1 644	C. J. M. Dougall	1,731
T. M. Brasher...	9,642	W. H. West.....	8 551
Overton Carr....	6,931	E. W. Henry....	758
H. S. Stellwagen	2,712	S.P Quackenbush	6 942
John J. Almay..	54,431	Earl English....	18 818
C. H. B. Caldwell	10,573	John Guest.....	1,798
A. G. Clary.....	8 615	R. H. Lamson...	10,525
James Alden....	2,147	John Downes...	3 701
D. P. Ridgely...	14 134	E. T. McCauley.	4,900
R. H. Wyman...	24 003	John Irvin.....	2,013
N. Collins.....	15 222	G. A. Stevens...	1,921
O. S. Glesson....	30,426	D. L. Braine....	2,177
G. M. Ransom...	29,191	R W. Shufeldt..	590
Wm. Budd.....	38,409	C. Hatfield.....	1,230
Pierce Crosby...	23,896	E. O. Matthews.	1,761
J. M D Clitz....	3 259	S. R. Franklin..	737
W. C Lanuf.....	21,115	Lieutenants:—	
P. G Watmough	24,272	Geo. Brown.....	813
S. D. Trenchard.	18 569	W. E. Hopkins..	1,418
J. R. Mullany...	15,441	W. B Cushing..	16,100
J. P. Bandhead..	6 723	F. Winslow.....	718
W. E Dennison.	14 444	J. C. Febiger....	8,676
A. Ludlow Case.	9,551	Pierre Geraud...	4,454
Cicero Price.....	829	A. Vol. Lieutenants:—	
M. Woodhull....	800	M. B Crowell...	1 473
J. H. Stone.....	2 465	Fred D Stewart	15 078
J F. Armstrong.	5,025	N. Goodwin.....	4,945
H. Gerhardt.....	6,212	Wm. C. Rogers..	8 574
John Downes....	6 273	Geo. A. Prentiss.	2.154
D. F. Mosman...	4,576	W. B. Eaton....	8,318
Henry Eagle....	3,872	C. C. Carpenter.	1 359
B. Y. Purviance.	677	J. W. Balch.....	2 569
J. C. Howell.....	1,511	Frank Smith....	4 480
R. B. Hitchcock.	1 993	D E. Upton.....	1 414
C. H. Poor.....	1,788	Acting Masters—	
Chas. W Lamson	5 747	Henry Arey.....	1 639
Wm. D. Porter..	3 770	C Thatcher.....	1 051
Chas. H. Brem..	3 631	Benj. C. Dean...	1,76
J. G. Van Brunt,	6,086	J. D. Warren....	1,048
C. J.Van Alsine.	1,336	Wm Barrymore,	7 716
H. Reland.....	841	Chas. Potter.....	12 045
Chas.E Fleming.	1,803	J B. Breck.....	9,050
Edw. F. Devans.	9 858	Francis Burress..	12 045
G. F. Emmons..	2 484	Alex. Wallace..	12,045
J. M. Frankey...	3,887	Ed. Kemble.....	3,634
S H. Perkins...	4,889	W. K Cressy....	1 926
M. B. Woolsey..	2 712	A Stark.....	10,037
Hy.St.C Eytinge	525	A. A. Paymaster—	
Sam'l W.Mather.	919	Wm J. Cotte....	10,489

Total amount paid.....$1 412,613

American Engineering Energy.

A few months since, the prophets of evil in this country expected an extraordinary and sudden collapse of the great American Republic. The bubble was about to burst, and the mighty sham which boasted so much was about to go into a state of "everlasting smash." No doubt the wish was father to the thought in most instances, and the prophets, as Ben. Disraeli says, are "baffled and mortified." It is not our proviance, however, to point out the errors of our countrymen, or to speculate on the political destinies of the American Republic, but rather to utter passing comment on the amazing industrial energies of Americans, as indicated by Sir S. M. Peto, at Bristol, on the 13th inst. That prince of contractors went with others to America to endeavor to find fresh outlets for English capital.

The newspapers have already informed us that wherever they went they were warmly and enthusiastically received. Sir Samuel, who is accustomed to see great engineering works achieved with rapidity, appears to be startled by the strong, buoyant, and multitudinous energies of our American cousins. He ascertained that when the Southerners destroyed the bridges throughout one hundred and fifty-six miles of country, General Sherman only allowed General McCallum seven days to reconstruct them; one bridge, twelve hundred feet long and fifteen feet wide, was constructed in three days and a half; that in six days General Sherman was moving the whole of his army over the one hundred and fifty miles.

Sir Samuel also states that on the termination of the war there were actually connected with the supply of the armies 2500 miles of railway, 387 engines, 6000 cars, and 70,000 employes. Well might the imagination of the speaker be almost overwhelmed with the power which produced such a state of things. Sir Samuel further states that Chicago, which a few years ago was a mere village—a dot upon the map—has now a population exceeding a quarter of a million, "with public buildings surpassing anything he has ever seen in any provincial town in this country; while its bridges, its roads, its hospitals, its universities and public works, were of the most magnificent description."

From Chicago Sir Samuel went to Boston, and he found that even since the commencement of the war the inhabitants of that city had expended five millions sterling in the erection of public buildings and the extension of public works. Were not the speaker a sober common sense Englishman, we should have thought he wanted to play upon our credulity. He, however, is particular in fortifying his statements by substantial evidence. As an instance how soldiers are absorbed into private life, he says, that four months before he visited America the army amounted to 1,200,000 men. General Grant told him that he had mustered out 870,000, and that shortly they intended to have only 130,000 men in active service.

When at Chicago he went over a large printing establishment, in which forty-seven of the compositors had been soldiers. One was a captain, another was a lieutenant, and another was a sergeant, and they were all at work as if they had never left the compositor's desk. Not one of these men had a pension; and he would have felt insulted if he had been offered it. These statements of Sir S. M. Peto are corroborated by indisputable authority. We may therefore, as a nation, well rejoice that the Americans have conquered their greatest difficulties, and that in all probability they will be purified and strengthened by the sufferings they have endured. At all events, even thoughtless and selfish Englishmen are not likely to speak of them so contemptuously as was the fashion a short time since.—*Building News.*

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—William L. Black, one of the Panama steamship pirates, who was sentenced to be hung, and whose sentence was commuted by General McDowell to imprisonment for ten years, has been pardoned by the President. Black, it will be remembered, was tried and sentenced, a few months ago, by a Military Commission at San Francisco.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 3.—The Legislature of Maine met and organized this morning by the choice of the following officers:—President of the Senate, Wm. Wirt Virgin; Secretary, Thomas P. Cleaves; Assistant Secretary, W. S. Clark. Speaker of the House, James M. Stone; Clerk, Franklin Drew; Assistant Clerk, Sumner J. Chadbourne.

Governor Coney will be inaugurated to-morrow.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2.—The steamship *Golden City* has arrived from Panama with New York dates and the passengers of December 11.

Legal tenders are quoted nominally at 67. Mining stocks sell as follows:—Savage, $785; Crown Point, $560; Gould & Curry, $918; Ophir, $350; Imperial, $121; Chollar Potosi, $152½.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

BOSTON, January 3.—The *Cuba* sailed to-day for Liverpool via Halifax. She takes out no specie.

The Steamship "De Soto"—Secretary Seward's Trip.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 3.—The *De Soto*, with Secretary Seward and suite on board, passed out to sea last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—The Cotton market is strong; 4200 bales sold at 51c for middlings. Sugar dull; fair to fully fair is quoted at 13½@14½c. Molasses 90c.@$1 05. New York checks ½ per cent. discount Gold, 145. Freights unchanged. Tonnage is plenty, particularly of steam to New York.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat scarce and unchanged. Corn firm; white, 87@88c. Oats dull at 52c. Provisions inactive and unsettled Sugars dull and heavy. Seeds dull; Cloverseed, $8 10@8 20 Whisky, $2 26½. Coffee firm; Rio. 20c.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton is dull at 52@53c. for Middlings. Flour firm; sales of 4500 bbls. at $7 50@8 80 for State; $8 85@10 60 for Ohio; $7 50@8 for Western; Southern flour unchanged. 400 bbls sold; Canada firm 200 bbls sold at $8 50@11 35. Wheat dull. Corn dull and drooping. Pork steady at $33 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky steady; 200 bbls. sold for California at $2 34½, in bond.

Death of a Noted Divine.

The Lutheran Church of the United States mourns the death of Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., LL. D., which event transpired in Baltimore on Friday last. The *American* of yesterday says that Dr. Kurtz was most favorably known to the citizens of Baltimore, and indeed of the entire State, as an able theologian, a devout Christian, and possessing many excellent traits of character. By virtue of his talents he received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Literature and Laws from the College of the English Lutheran Church, of which denomination he for about forty years was an efficient pastor. Dr. Kurtz was connected for many years with the Lutheran publications, and occupied the editorial chair with vigor and faithfulness. He was also the author of a number of works, the titles of some of which were:—"Why are you a Lutheran?" "Baptism," and a prayer book, etc. Many of his editorials in the *Lutheran Observer* evinced a high degree of theology and its concomitant subjects. He has gone to his rest full of honors, having lived to the advanced age of seventy-one years. As a zealous and useful Christian, a learned man and a good citizen, Dr. Kurtz will long be remembered in this community. The funeral of deceased took place on the afternoon of New Year's day.

A GIGANTIC REBEL SOLDIER.—An Abingdon (Virginia) paper notices the departure from that place, of "Baby" Bates, for his home on the Big Sandy. Baby is described as over seven feet high, weighs 341 pounds, twenty-eight years of age, and has a foot fourteen inches long. He served in the Rebel army during the war, and, although as easy to hit as a barn door, he succeeded in escaping without a scratch.

—The Vermont State Temperance Society held its annual meeting at Randolph last week. It was proposed to raise the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying on the temperance reform during the coming year, and a committee was appointed to dispose of the fund.

—The Boston *Journal* says that the dividends for the past six months already announced by manufacturing, railroad, and other corporations in New England, or which will shortly be made public, as they are payable in January, denote a degree of prosperity without a parallel. It has been the best six months ever known by the manufacturers of cotton, several paying as high as twenty-five per cent., while the dividends of the railroads are large, showing an increase over former years.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HAMRICK & LEAVITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand, No. 39 N. FOURTH Street.
CHARLES H. HAMRICK,
HART A. LEAVITT.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 2 3t

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON AND EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, BASSALL & CO.
We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1.
1 1 6t EVANS & BASSALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Partnership heretofore existing between WILMER ATKINSON and C. P. BACHELSON, under the name of WILMER ATKINSON & CO., is hereby DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm to be settled by WILMER ATKINSON, who will continue the NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, at No. 611 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership, under the firm of MILLWARD & WINEBRENER, for the purpose of conducting the Manufacturers' Findings Business, at No. 118 MARKET Street.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
DAVID S. WINEBRENER
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them F. LEIBRANT, JR., and will continue the Stove and Hollowware business under the same name as heretofore.
LEIBRANT & McDOWELL.
January 1, 1866. 1 1 3t*

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1866.—WE have this day admitted EDWARD R FELL to an interest in our business, which will be continued under the name of
REESE D. FELL & SONS.
1 1 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOSH. BILLINGS, THE GREAT
PONTOON PHILOSOPHER,
WILL SPEAK A PIECE,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.
Particulars in our next
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 463 CHESNUT Street, and at the office of the Evening Programme, No. 431 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock. 1 2 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH street.
PHILADELPHIA December 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, December 16, and reopened on Tuesday, January 9, 1866.
A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is hereby declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or Common stock at par, at the option of the holder on and after the 30th inst., to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 16th inst. All payable at this office.
12 12 17t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
A FEW CHOICE SEATS
LEFT FOR THE
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
AT THE BOOKSTAND,
1t CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$371,674 65	
U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation	300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited for deposits	50,000 00	
Other U. S. securities	131 350 00	
		$853,024 65
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	185 500 93	
Bills of other Banks	4,873 00	
		190,373 93
Due from Banks		54,647 12
Cash Items and Premium		11,116 35
Real Estate—(Banking-house)		10 000 00
Expenses		4 594 05
		$1,123 086 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Contingent Fund	16,130 00
Circulating Notes	262 400 00
Individual Deposits	486,336 96
United States Deposits	15 147 56
Due to National Banks	35,084 40
Profit and Loss	6,793 09
Unpaid Dividends	75 00
	$1,123,086 10

1 2 4trp R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan*, *in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view or appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.
Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR,"—has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ like work. "*I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: thirsty, and ye gave me drink: naked, and ye clothed me.*"
All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to
REV. WM. McELWEE, "City Pastor,"
Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families,
Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.
Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.
Miss H MOONEY,
Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.
"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES R. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."
12 28 wslm*

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No 12 North THIRD Street.
THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY RECORD, for 1866, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the spring trade.
The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most *reliable* and *extensive* book of ratings published.
Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers, and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the North, *and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be reported.*
The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1862.
A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.
Merchants and Manufacturers, Going a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.
C. LESLIE REILLY,
No 12 North THIRD Street.
1 1 6t* Philada phia.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 2 1866.
Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY next, the 8th instant, for the conveyance of prisoners by VAN from the several POLICE STATIONS from January 15, 1866, to December 31, 1866, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved December 29 1865 entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation for the Department of Police for the year 1866." Particular information of route, and regulations of service, can be obtained by application at this office.
By order of the Mayor.
SAMUEL G RUGGLES,
1 2 3t Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.
The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 37 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 1t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1865.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 60t Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES of H. G. Leisenring's Steam Printing House, No. 237 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, held this day, unknown to him, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to our employer for his uniform kindness to us during the past year, but more especially for the substantial token of his approbation given us on New Year's Day, 1866.
C. A. LANE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866. 1t*

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1865.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3.
12 29 1J6 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at No. 305 CHESNUT Street on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
JOHN GALLAGHER, JR.,
12 26 wlmt9 Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9 1865
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANK on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11mwsl2t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 ½ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 12 15

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

IMPORTANT
TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
REVENUE EXTENSIONS
OF
NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada, to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE	2000	FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE	2000	"
COPPER HARBOR "	2000	"
N. S. PENNOCK "	2000	"
VALLEY VEIN "	2000	"
TAYLOR "	2000	"
FARRELEL "	2400	"
TYSON "	2000	"
MACKINAW "	2400	"
MINER'S JOY "	2400	"
CHLORINE "	2400	"
SULPHURET "	2400	"
UNION TRUST "	2400	"
MARQUETTE "	2400	"
HOUGHTON "	2400	"
QUAKER CITY "	2400	"
ASSOCIATED "	2400	"
ANNA SWAN "	2400	"
	40,400	"

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 230 DOCK STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
Constantly on hand.

BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.
Cap, Letter, and Note Papers, Official Letter and Note Envelopes, Copying Presses, Cancelling Stamps, and a full assortment of
Office and Counting-House Stationery.
Lithographic Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Stock, etc., done to order.
Custom House and Commercial Blanks.
INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 1 1 6t4p

A. T. LANE,
OFFERS FOR SALE
DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL,
DOMESTIC TUB WOOL,
CALIFORNIA WOOL,
MESTIZA WOOL,
CAPE WOOL.
No. 126 CHESNUT STREET,
1 1 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

The German Arctic Expedition.

From the London Sun, December 13.

At the monthly meeting of the Geographical Association, which has just taken place at Berlin, Captain Werner delivered a long address, in which he detailed the plan drawn up by Dr. Petermann for the proposed expedition, and stated his own views upon the probability of its success. It is intended to begin the voyage at the commencement of spring, and to take Hammerfest—a harbor which never freezes—as the starting point of the expedition. Thence Spitzbergen will be visited, with a view of examining the coal beds used by the Dutch for upwards of a century, where, should the coal be found really in quantity, a depot might be set up.

The apparently very extensive fishing-grounds to the south side of the island will also be explored. Connected herewith will be an exploration of Eales Land, lying to the east of Spitzbergen, which has probably been often enough visited by walrus hunters, but never by a scientific expedition, and of which no one yet can say whether it is an island, the commencement of an archipelago, or even of a continent. The expedition will then stretch away to the west, endeavoring to penetrate as far as possible towards the north, in order to discover whether the North Pole is immediately surrounded by a sea free of ice, and will next pursue its course to the east coast of Greenland, whence it will also feel its way as far north as can be accomplished. Turning then to the east, the expedition will cross the Siberian sea, and, if favored by fortune, return through the Arctic Ocean.

Whether, and to what extent, the entire plan may be accomplished, depends naturally upon circumstances, but Captain Werner believed himself able to assure his hearers that no efforts would be wanting on the part of the leader and participators in the enterprise to insure success. The speaker hoped the Prussian Government would give one of its war vessels for the expedition, and that in other respects the nation generally would bestow upon it as much support as the English had repeatedly done with the Arctic expeditions fitted out by their Government. Should the Prussian government decline to give a ship for the purpose, the next best plan would be to accept the offer of a Bremen house, which tendered two wooden transports lately disposed of by the American government. These would cost together about $60,000. It would be advisable to equip two ships, provisioned for three years, in case of being frozen in.

The cost of purchase and equipment, provisioning, pay, and hire of crews, and all other expenses, Captain Werner estimates at 220,000 thalers (about £31,500), admitting this sum to leave a liberal margin for unforeseen outlay. The original plan is to accomplish the whole voyage within eight months, and it is only in case of being unexpectedly frozen in that a three years' sojourn in the Arctic regions is at all contemplated. As in the preliminary reconnoissance voyage in August last, when the engines broke down before the vessel was out of the Elbe, numbers of offers had been received from experienced, tried, and scientifically educated seamen to take part in the expedition. A large number of young persons had also applied from the navigation schools, so that the crews of two ships could consist almost entirely of picked volunteers, all scientifically educated men, presenting an altogether novel feature in the expedition.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CAPTURED AT LAST.—Theodore McGurk was yesterday afternoon brought to Camden and committed for trial, on the charge of having perpetrated several robberies and incendiarisms here, within a few months past. He was arrested on Monday morning during the fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets. His trial will take place at the next session of the Camden County Court, which commences on Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

TEMPERANCE.—Yesterday afternoon the friends of the cause of temperance in Camden city and county held a meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for perfecting the organization of a new society auxiliary to the State Society. It was well attended, and the cause is said to be in a prosperous condition.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company have appointed Wesley P. Murray, Esq., Captain of their new night boat. Mr. Murray is an experienced and suitable person for the position.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

WHAT IT TAKES TO FEED A CITY.—In the year just closed the sale of beeves decreased 3400 from the previous year; of cows, 1380; of hogs, 4100—total, 8880. Sheep, which produce the cheapest of the meats, have alone increased 11,000, but not sufficient in the weight to make up for the loss of the larger animals. The deficiency has been repaired by the flesh of poultry—cheaper frequently than meats—by oysters, fish, and vegetables. The amount paid for the meats alone in a city like ours is enormous. For instance, at average prices:—

Beeves at $100	$6,645,000
Cows at $75	490,500
Hogs at $25	3,407,500
Sheep at $7	2,142,000
	$15,685,000

We add to these figures the fact that it takes ten thousand barrels of flour each week to supply our people with the staff of life, worth say $10 on the average for wheat and rye, equal to $100,000 per week, or $5,200,000 for the year. Making our total for bread and meat in a year, without taking into consideration our poultry, fish, vegetables, and other matters which are eaten, $20,885,000. To feed a large city costs a good deal of money, as these figures show.

LARCENY OF CRANBERRIES.—This morning a colored man, named Alexander Young, was arraigned before Alderman Fitch, charged with the larceny of a barrel of cranberries. Young and his brother offered the cranberries for sale to a grocer at Hutchinson and Poplar streets. The head was in the barrel, and they supposed it contained crackers. The grocer not wanting crackers, refused to purchase. A police officer heard of the affair, and went to Young's house and arrested him. The fact that the defendant did not know what the barrel contained, establishes the belief that the property is stolen. He was accordingly committed for trial by Alderman Fitch. The cranberries await an owner at the Twentieth Ward Station House.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.—The Philadelphia *Freie Presse* comes to us this morning enlarged and in quarto form, only a little smaller than THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We are pleased to note this improvement, and doubt not that it will be appreciated by the loyal Germans of this vicinity. We also notice that a translation of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" is being published in this newspaper, a work undertaken by Messrs. Paul Jagode and F. T. Loes. We sincerely wish our contemporary every success. *Vive la Freie Presse!*

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Samuel Taylor, Esq., formerly an alderman and school director in the old District of Northern Liberties, and father of Major Taylor, of Major-General Hooker's staff, died at his residence at an early hour this morning.

The deceased was well and favorably known throughout the city, and in public and private life bore the character of an honest and estimable man.

THE LATE FIRE.—The ruins of the late fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets were still giving off a dense smoke this morning. Last evening the wind caused the smouldering embers to ignite, and the flames had to be extinguished by a stream of water from a hose carriage. A portion of the walls are in a very unsafe condition, and will be removed some time to-day.

CAVED IN.—The culvert at Sixth and Poplar streets caved in yesterday morning, leaving a hole in the middle of the street large enough to contain a horse and cart.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

THE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual meeting of this important association was held last evening, with an attendance comprising brewers from every section of the State, some seventy in all.

Frederick Collins, Esq., in the absence of the President, filled the chair, Wilson Abbott, Esq., Secretary. The body re-elected as officers of the ensuing year the gentlemen already holding the respective positions, as thus:—

President—Frederick Gaul.
Secretary and Treasurer—Wilson Abbott.
Executive Committee—Frederick Collins, Robert Gray, Frederick Lauer.

Very important business was introduced to the meeting, but, owing to the shortness of the time prearranged for the sitting, it was laid over for consideration at a special meeting to be held next week at Wetherill House, Sansom street, near Sixth, on Tuesday evening next, at six o'clock.

Last evening the association, with numerous invited guests, partook of their annual banquet at Augustine's, in Walnut street. Among the invited guests who were present were Messrs. Kelley and Randall, Mayor McMichael, Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, and other prominent citizens and merchants.

In the absence of the President Mr. Collins held the post of honor, Mr. Frederick Lauer acting as Vice.

The toasts were as follows:—

First. The President of the United States; he presides over the political interests of 35,000,000 of freemen, with a whole boundless continent for their inheritance. Without boast we may call the office the loftiest on earth, and the present incumbent one of the most intelligent and fearless of rulers.

Second. The Union—Her enemies have not been able to prevail against her. Those who sought her destruction are themselves destroyed. She stands for th the proud indestructible monument of human rights

Third. The National Congress and United States Revenue Commission.

Fourth. The Press.

Fifth. The German Association of Brewers.

Sixth. The Brewers' European Commission.

Seventh. "Malt Liquor," a song written for the occasion, and sung by W. R Angier.

The following, offered by Wilson Abbott, Esq., the Secretary of the Association, was drunk in silence, standing:—

"To the memory of William Penn, the Quaker founder of the State of Pennsylvania; the pioneer brewer in the State of Pennsylvania, he proved himself the benefactor of its people."

A number of other volunteer toasts were offered, and numerous songs were also sung. The party separated at a late hour, having spent a delightful evening.

GRANTING LICENCES.—This morning Mayor McMichael granted a number of licenses to pawnbrokers and to proprietors of places of amusement. Dealers in petroleum should remember that, under the act of Assembly, they are required to renew their licenses the first of the year. The following are the names of the pawnbrokers who obtained licenses this morning:—A. M. Marcus, Joseph J. Harvey, John Daly, Isaac Nathans, Robert Dougherty, A. J. Baker, William Hamell, A. J. McGarry, Henry A. Jones, Kendric & Brotner, Isaac Sailer, Thos. H. Hellings, D. Tobias, Donnelly & Brother, John Bartley, Homell & Bidwell, John C. Cox, Robert Stuart.

The following are the public halls and places of amusement licensed:—Musical Fund Hall, Paul's Casino, Star Hall, Metropolitan Hall, Northern Military Hall, Italian Opera, Barclay Street Hall, Colored Masonic Hall, Robert Heller, magician at Concert Hall.

BIGAMY.—John Koon, a las John Thomas, alias David Street, was arraigned before Alderman Thomas, of Frankford, yesterday, charged with having two more wives than the law sanctions. The charge of bigamy was preferred by Koon's first wife, who was present at the hearing, and was most bitter against her unfaithful lord and master. The second wife did not appear. The third and last wife was present, but in spite of all of Koon's faults clung to him with the true tenderness of woman. He was committed for trial. The prisoner was locked up at the Station House until morning, when he was sent down in the van. His last wife remained in the Station House with him, and this morning begged and coaxed that she might share his imprisonment. Her request, of course, was not granted.

CAUGHT WITH THE PLUNDER.—Two colored men, named John Novel and George Frederick, were arrested between 9 and 10 o'clock last night going down Fifth street with a bag in their possession. Their movements attracted the attention of the police, who overhauled the two men. The bag was found to contain five sheets and a table-cloth. The prisoners, upon being closely examined, admitted that they had got the property at the fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets. They were committed by Alderman Tittermary.

FAIR IN AID OF A COLORED CHURCH.—A fair is now in progress at Town Hall, Germantown, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Centre street. Among the articles on exhibition is a handsome silver pitcher, to be awarded to that clergyman residing in Germantown who shall receive the highest number of votes. A magnificent silver fire-horn is also being voted for.

ACCIDENT TO A COUNCILMAN.—Joseph Hill, Esq., member elect of Common Council from the Twenty-sixth Ward, met with a serious accident in New York. While crossing Cortland street, to take the train for this city, he was run over by a stage and much hurt. He has reached home, but his injuries are very severe, and he will not be in a condition to take his seat in the new Council for an indefinite period.

PRESENTATION.—A handsome silver tea-service, of elegant design and beautiful workmanship, was presented to Rev. D. L. Gear, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, on Monday evening. The presentation speech on behalf of the congregation was made by Mr. Charles H. Owens, Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

FALLING OF A WALL.—Yesterday, while some workmen were engaged in removing the walls of an old ice house located on the west side of the Schuylkill, above the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, and which was destroyed by fire some time ago, a portion of the wall fell, burying one of the laborers beneath the ruins.

FREE FIGHT.—About 10 o'clock last night a free fight occurred in the lager beer saloon of Mr. Joseph Gans, at Second and Poplar streets. The police interfered and arrested Joseph, who was held in the sum of $800 bail by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

NOT A MEMBER.—The individual arrested for stealing at the great fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets, yesterday, was not a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, although he had possession of a hat such as are worn by the members of that organization.

THE CONTEST FOR THE FIRE HORN.—The following is the vote for the fire horn at St. Philip's Fair, up to last evening, inclusive:—Franklin, 2114; Shiffler, 1632; Hope Engine, 34; Weccacoe, 1545; Moyamensing, 33.

LARCENY.—James Carney has been held by Alderman Hurley to answer the larceny of a watch.

William Logue, charged with a similar theft, was held for trial by Alderman Beitler.

BOOKS are sold at the Gift-Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, at regular prices, and a gift worth from 50 cts. to $100 handed to each purchaser.

FOR THE various diseases induced by the present unseasonable weather, Hasheesh Candy offers the most speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

REDUCED PRICES.

BRIEF ENJOYMENT!—

How completely, fellow-sinner,
Has the zest of New Year's dinner
Now fled away!
And so will soem sleigh-ride and ball,
And Mollie's smiles and bla shes all,
Some future day.

You'll find your gain is just a nought,
When you such joys recall;
But lasting satisfaction's bought
In goods from Tower Hall!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

A COLD IS EASILY TAKEN in this changeable climate of ours, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it, one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles. A majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary diseases may thus be accounted for, and thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a cold. How obvious it is then that a cold should be taken care of from its incipiency, and no effort spared to rid the system of its effects! A curative, readily attainable, and of established reputation, can be found in Jayne's Expectorant, and by its use all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so imminent, why not resort at once to the standard remedy? Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE WINTER'S SNOWS.—AN ODE TO THE NEW YEAR—

On the wintry snow!
When the north winds blow
On their pinions strong and high:
And the tempest shrouds,
With its sullen clouds,
The arch of the pleasant sky.

How soft and white,
Like a mantle light,
It falls on the hill and plain.
Where the flowerets day,
In the summer gay,
Were gemmed in the soft bright rain.

The gladsome child,
With its laughter wild,
Looks up in the frowning sky,
And the huge snow drifts,
And the wreaths and rifts
He hails with a gleaming eye.

O, the stirring sight
Is the tempest white,
When the winds of winter blow!
When wrapped in warm clothes,
From our h ad to our toes,
From the store of Charles Stokes & Co.

The Winter Clothing now selling at this house so rapidly is of a style superior to anything heretofore offered in this market.
N. B.—All goods marked "one price."

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE of the season is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement in the local column headed National Ichthyologic Society. The lady who was expected to preside not being present, the proceedings were indefinitely postponed. Madame General John Sidney Jones is well known as the Lineal Representative of the Revolutionary Royal Cod-Fish Aristocracy of Massachusetts. Her grandfather, General John Glover, of Marblehead, Mass., having received the thanks of General Washington for having successfully carried the army across Long Island Sound, near New York city, and the Delaware, above Trenton.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by *the Lozenge* which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer. N. P. WILLIS."

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, *Brown's Bronchial Troches* will often give instant relief.

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA JACKETS.—
Opera Cloaks with Hoods.
White Opera Cloaks.
Fancy Colored Opera Cloaks.
Opera Scarfs of Camels' Hair.
A large assortment now open at
PROCTOR'S,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.—The beauty, strength, and elasticity that this scientifically compounded preparation gives to the hair, accounts for its wide spread and constantly increasing popularity, and we recommend its use to all. Those who have healthy hair can beautify it with the aid of the Amboline. Those who have not, can, by the same agency, give it life and vigor. It is sold everywhere.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

VALUABLE GIFTS are given out daily at No. 628 Chesnut street, to the purchasers of books. No one is charged more for books at this establishment than at the largest book stores in the city.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence
The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

PHOTOGRAPHS at reduced prices. Go to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and obtain a superbly executed Photograph of any style desired. Days short; please go early.

WHEREVER Fashion's votaries gather—there "Night-Blooming Cereus" scents the summer air. Phalon & Son, Manufacturers, New York. Sold everywhere.

FINE CLOTHING.

HASHEESH CANDY.—Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all throat and lung difficulties are soon conquered by Hasheesh Candy.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

FOR ASTHMA, Rheumatism, Impotence, and all nervous diseases, use *Hasheesh Candy*. For sale by the druggists.

VALUABLE GIFTS accompany each book purchased at No. 628 Chesnut street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NATIONAL ICHTHYOLOGIC SOCIETY.—At an adjourned meeting, held on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866, Fannie Lee Townsend, of Plymouth Rock, Mass., was called to the chair, and General J. Sidney Jones, of Penna., was appointed Secretary.

The following communications were presented and laid on the table:—

Whereas, What should be the most important Politic and Theologic Convention ever held on the Continent of America, surnamed the Fish Convention, is to convene at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1866, therefore

Resolved, That the citizens, *especially* of Delaware, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, be requested to assemble in Mass Meeting at the site of the "Treaty Elm Tree," on Friday evening, the 5th of January, at 7 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to attend said Fish Convention.

Resolved, That after the installation of light, in the order of creation, the spirit of God initiated the *moving waters*, and "while the stay of our waters are not wasted, or the staff of our bread broken," or treaties with the original occupants of the soil violated, we need not fear Cholera, Pestilence, War, or Famine.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to confer with his Holiness, the Pope, the Emperor of France, the President of the United States, Governor Curtin, ex-officio Chancellor of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Chief Justices of the United States and Pennsylvania, on the best plan of selecting delegates to the Mundane Cholera Convention convened by the Emperor of France.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to compile the proceedings of the State Convention at Harrisburg, and report to the National Ichthyologic Society.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Authority to place the person of Jefferson Davis in the power of the United States Government, and previous to his trial on grave charges which may affect his life, his Excellency, the President of the United States, has allowed him full liberty to study the Bible, and we believe that investigation of the Bible's ichthyologic science underlays the cholera question, therefore

Resolved, That time and permission, previous to his trial, be given said Jefferson Davis to compile and report on the proceedings of said Fish and Mundane Cholera Convention with the assistance of the reporters of the United States Supreme Court, and others he may select.

Attest. J. SIDNEY JONES.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

COOPER—KEOHLER.—On the evening of December 20, 1865, by the Rev. Dr. Reed, Pastor of Swedes' Church, Lieut. CHARLES L. COOPER, of Brooklyn, New York, to Miss FLORA GREEN KEOHLER, adopted daughter of John Green, deceased, of Philadelphia.

MEDLIN—BRUSH.—On December 27, 1865 at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, P. P. MEDLIN, M. D., of Newbern, N. C., to Miss FANNIE L. BRUSH, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

ELMORE.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. EMMA F. ELMORE, widow of the late J. Bolton Elmore.

The friends and relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 637 Arch street, on Friday afternoon next, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOFFNER.—On the 1st instant, after a long and suffering illness, SARAH A., daughter of Catharine and the late James B. Hoffner, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1122 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at the Lutheran Cemetery, Rope Ferry road.

JOHNSTON.—On the 1st instant, ANN, wife of John Johnston, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1704 Lombard street, on Thursday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 2d instant, at his late residence, No. 1536 N. Seventh street, SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

ADIRONDACK, WELSH, AND GERMAN Razor Hones, Razor Straps of several styles, and a variety of Razors. For sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, BOTH BROAD AND Narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED COAL SCUTTLES, THOUGH costing more at first, will be found, from their great durability, to be far cheaper than those of plain iron. Several sizes and kinds, and other seasonable Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12 2

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
COLONEL HARRY B. M'CALLA,
(Has taken up "the Sword")
JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S, JAYNE'S
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
No. 613 CHESNUT STREET,
The largest Stock,
The best Variety,
The latest Importations,
The quickest Sales, and
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
The only store in Boat or Cap Line with Prices marked in plain figures on every article.
No. 613 CHESNUT.
C. M'CALLA,
(Formerly CHESNUT above EIGHTH), solicits the patronage of old customers to the New Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street 11

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
SELLING OFF LOW.
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, Etc.
EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS
SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES—A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.
WRITING-CASES AND DESKS,
Very low. Call and examine our stock.
Our ALBUMS cannot be surpassed for durability, while they are offered lower than any others.
BURLOCK & BROTHER
12 23 8p No. 126 N. NINTH Street

VERY LOW PRICES.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES
AND
GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we read lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
12 29 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING
GRAND PIANOS.
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Are known to be the most perfect and permanent Instruments in America and Europe.

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12 29 fmw6t5p* W. H. DUTTON.

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 3 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, THIS Morning, in going from Sixth and Chesnut street to Third street, And Third street cars to Vine street, A ROLL OF 5 ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR U. S. NOTES.
The finder will receive the above reward by returning the money to No. 124 S. SIXTH Street. 1 2 2trp*

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Fatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complains, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. Remember not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, Ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
9 23 smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

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YOUTH TO THE AGED!
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This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates, but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and for ever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Emaciation, Ennui.

It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

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LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GENERAL EARLY.

HAVANA, December 18, 1865.—To the Editor of the New York *News:*—Having seen it stated in several papers published in the United States that I am an applicant for pardon, I desire to say through your columns, that there is no truth whatever in this statement. I have neither made nor authorized such application, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind. I have nothing to regret in the course pursued by me during the war, except that my services were not of more avail to the cause for which I fought; and my faith in the justice of that cause is not at all shaken by the result.

I have not given a parole or incurred any obligation to the authorities of the United States, and I utterly disclaim all allegiance to or dependence upon the Government of that country. I am a voluntary exile from my own country, because I am not willing to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon it. All declarations attributed to me which are inconsistent with the above statement are entirely without foundation, and I hope that there will be no further misapprehension as to my position.

The reports of the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 by Secretary Stanton and Lieutenant-General Grant, recently published, contain many erroneous statements which do great injustice to the Confederate armies. The press in the Southern States is at present effectually muzzled by military rule, and the Confederate cause has no appropriate organ by which the ears of the world can be reached. The time will arrive, however, when a true history of the warfare can be written, so as to enable foreign nations and posterity to do justice to the character of those who have sustained so unequal a struggle for all that is dear to man. In anticipation of that time, I will call attention to some facts which will show the tremendous odds the Confederate armies had to encounter.

Mr. Secretary Stanton's report shows that the available strength present for duty in the army with which General Grant commenced the campaign of 1864 was, on 1st of May, 1864, as follows:—

The Army of the Potomac (under General Meade)	120,386
The 9th Army Corps (under Gen. Burnside)	20,780
Aggregate	141,166

Besides this, he says the chief part of the force designed to guard the Middle Department and the Department of Washington "was called to the front to repair losses in the Army of the Potomac," which doubtless was done before that army left the vicinity of Spotsylvania Court House, as General Grant says:—"The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th (of May, 1864) were consumed in manœuvring and waiting for reinforcements from Washington," and Mr. Stanton says the sending of these troops to the front caused the detaching from General Lee's army of the force under me to threaten Baltimore and Washington. The available strength of the forces in those Departments, on the 1st of May, according to Mr. Stanton's report, was as follows:—

In the Department of Washington	42,124
In the Middle Department	5,627
Aggregate	47,751

of which it may be safely assumed that at least forty thousand men were sent to the front, as General Grant says that, when I approached Washington, the garrisons of that place and Baltimore "were made up of heavy artillery regiments, hundred days' men, and detachments from the Invalid Corps," and, hence, it became necessary to send troops from his army to meet me. This, therefore, made an army of over 180,000 men which General Lee's army had to meet, before, as I will show, it had received any reinforcements whatever. This estimate does not include the reinforcements received in the way of recruits from voluntary enlistments and the draft, which was eternally going on, nor does it include reinforcements from the Northern Department and the Departments of the East and the Susquehanna, where there were, by Mr. Stanton's showing, 15,344 available men for duty, the greater part of whom, it is presumed, were sent to Grant, as, otherwise, they might have been brought to Washington to meet my force with more ease than troops from his army.

General Lee's army, at the beginning of the campaign, consisted of two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, Ewell's Corps, A. P. Hill's Corps, three divisions of cavalry, and the artillery. I commanded, at different times during the campaign, Hill's and Ewell's Corps, and am, therefore, able to state very nearly the entire strength of the army. Ewell's Corps, to which I belonged, did not exceed fourteen thousand (14,000) muskets at the beginning of the campaign. When I was placed in command of Hill's Corps, on the 8th of May, by reason of General Hill's sickness, its effective strength was less than thirteen thousand (13,000) muskets, and it could not have exceeded eighteen thousand (18,000) in the beginning. Longstreet's Corps was the weakest of the three when all the divisions were present, and the two with him had just returned from an arduous and exhausting winter campaign in East Tennessee. His effective strength could not have exceeded eight thousand (8000) muskets. General Lee's whole effective infantry, therefore, did not exceed forty thousand (40,000) muskets, if it reached that number. The cavalry divisions were all weak, neither of them exceeding the strength of a good brigade. The artillery was in proportion to the other arms, and was far exceeded by Grant's not only in the number of men and guns, but in weight of metal, and especially in the quality of the ammunition. General Lee's whole effective strength at the opening of the campaign was not over fifty thousand (50,000) men of all arms. There were no means of recruiting the ranks of his army, and no reinforcements were received until it reached Hanover Junction, on the 23d of May. It was this force, therefore, which compelled Grant, after the fighting at the Wilderness and around Spotsylvania Court House, including the memorable 12th of May, to wait six days for reinforcements from Washington before he could move, and baffled his favorite plan of reaching Richmond. At Hanover Junction General Lee was joined by Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, one small brigade of my division, of Ewell's Corps, which had been in North Carolina with Hoke, and two small brigades, with a battalion of artillery under Breckinridge. This force under Breckinridge, which General Grant estimates at 15,000, and which was subsequently united to mine at Lynchburg, did not exceed two thousand (2000) muskets. At Cold Harbor, about the 1st of June, Hoke's Division from Petersburg joined General Lee, but Breckinridge's force was sent back immediately after its arrival near that place on account of the defeat and death of General William E. Jones at Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, and Ewell's Corps, with two battalions of artillery, were detached under my command on the morning of the 13th of June, to meet Hunter. This counterbalanced all reinforcements. The foregoing statement, which fully covers General Lee's strength, shows the disparity of forces between the two armies in the beginning, and it was never lessened after they reached the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, but was greatly increased. The curious may speculate as to what would have been the result if the resources in men and munitions of war of the two commanders had been reversed, or if Lee's strength had approximated Grant's. Occupying a neutral position, as between the two Federal commanders, Grant and Butler, and certainly having no reason to admire the latter, I cannot but be amused at the effort of Grant, by the use of a few flash phrases, to make Butler the scapegoat of all his failures.

The disparity between the forces of Sheridan and myself in the Valley campaign was even greater than that between Lee and Grant. My force, when I arrived in front of the fortifications of Washington, on the 11th of July, 1864, was eight thousand (8000), three small battalions of artillery, with about forty (40) field pieces, of which the largest were twelve pounder Napoleons, and about two thousand (2000) badly mounted and equipped cavalry, of which a large portion had been detached to cut the railroads leading from Baltimore north. General Grant says that two divisions of the 6th Corps and the advance of the 19th Corps arrived at Washington before I did, and Mr. Stanton says I was met there by the 6th Corps, a part of the 13th Corps, under General Emory, and a part of the 8th Corps, under General Gilmore, had arrived. My force had then marched over five hundred miles, marching at least twenty miles each day, except the day of the fight at Monocacy, when it marched fourteen miles, and fought and defeated Wallace.

At the battle of Winchester, or Opequan, as it is called by General Grant, my effective strength was about eight thousand five hundred (8500) muskets, the three battalions of artillery, and less than three thousand (3000) cavalry. Sheridan's infantry consisted of the 6th, 19th, and Cook's Corps, composed of one division of the 8th Corps and what was called the "Army of West Virginia." Some idea may be formed of the strength of the 6th Corps when it is recollected that the Army of the Potomac was composed of three corps on the 1st of May previous, to wit:—The 2d, 5th, and 6th, and that its effective strength then was, according to Mr. Stanton's statement, 120,386. The same statement shows that the available strength of the forces in the "Department of West Virginia" on the 1st of May was 30,782, and most of the troops in this department were concentrated in the valley. Documents subsequently captured showed the strength of the 19th Corps to have been, at the battle of Winchester, not less than 12,000 effective men.

The official reports captured at Cedar creek, showed that Sheridan's cavalry, on the 17th of September, two days before the fight, numbered 10,000 present for duty. His artillery was vastly superior to mine in number of men and guns. The 6th Corps alone must have exceeded my entire strength, unless it had met with such tremendous losses as to reduce its strength at least three-fourths. From all the information received, and from documents captured at Cedar creek, I am satisfied that Sheridan's effective infantry strength at Winchester could not have been less than 35,000 muskets, and it was probably more. The odds against me, therefore, were fully four to one, and probably more. His very great superiority in cavalry was very disadvantageous to me, as the country was very open, and admirably adapted to cavalry operations, and my cavalry, being mostly armed with Enfield rifles without pistols or sabres, could not fight his, whose equipments and arms were complete.

At the fight at Cedar creek I had been reinforced by one division of infantry (Kershaw's) numbering twenty-seven hundred (2700) muskets, one small battalion of artillery, and about six hundred (600) cavalry, which about made up my losses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. I went into this fight with eight thousand five hundred (8500) muskets, about forty pieces of artillery, and about twelve hundred (1200) cavalry, as the rest of my cavalry, which was guarding the Luray valley, did not get up in time, though ordered to move at the same time I moved to the attack. Sheridan's infantry had been recruited fully up to its strength at Winchester, and his cavalry numbered 8760, as shown by the official reports captured. The main cause why the route of his army in the morning was not complete was the fact that my cavalry could not compete with his, and the latter, therefore, remained intact. He claimed all his own guns that had been captured in the morning and afterwards recaptured as so many guns captured from me, whereas I lost only twenty-three guns, and the loss of these and the wagons which were taken was mainly owing to the fact that a bridge on a narrow part of the road between Cedar creek and Fisher's Hill broke down, and the guns and wagons, which latter were not numerous, could not be brought off. Pursuit was not made to Mount Jackson, as stated by both Grant and Stanton, but my troops were halted for the night at Fisher's Hill, three miles from Cedar creek, and the next day moved back to New Market, six miles from Mount Jackson, without any pursuit at all. So far from its being true, as stated by Mr. Stanton, that no force appeared in the Valley after this, the fact is that I reorganized my force at New Market, and on the 10th of November moved down the Valley again, and confronted Sheridan on the 11th and 12th in front of his intrenchments between Newtown and Kearnstown, and then retired back to New Market, because provisions and forage could not be obtained in the lower Valley. The expeditions by which the posts of New Creek and Beverly were subsequently captured were sent out also from my force in the valley. The strong force which General Grant says was intrenched under me at Waynesboro, when Sheridan advanced up the valley in the latter part of February, 1865, with two divisions of cavalry of 5000 each (10,000 in all), consisted of about one thousand (1000) infantry and a few pieces of artillery, most of my infantry having been returned to General Lee to meet corresponding detachments from Sheridan to Grant, and all of my cavalry and most of the artillery having been sent off on account of the impossibility of foraging the horses in the valley. Obvious reasons of policy prevented any publication of these facts during the war, and it will now be seen that I was leading a forlorn hope all the time, and the public can appreciate the character of the victories won by Sheridan over me.

The statements I have made are from facts coming within my own knowledge, and they are made to show the disparity between the Confederate armies and those of the United States. These statements will serve to give some idea of the disparities existing in other lines. I now ask which has retired from the contest with more true glory, that heroic band of Confederates who so long withstood the tremendous armies and resources of the United States, or that "Grand Army of the Union," which, while being recruited from all the world, was enabled by "continuous hammering" to so exhaust its opponent "by mere attrition" as to compel a surrender? The world has never witnessed so great a political crime as that committed in the destruction of the Confederate Government by armed force. Other nations in ancient as well as modern times, have fallen under the yoke of the conqueror or usurper, because their own follies, vices, or crimes had prepared the way for their subjugation. Many tears have been shed over the fate of unhappy Poland, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Poles had shown their incapacity to manage their own Government ere they were consigned to foreign rule. In our case, however, the civilized nations of the earth have stood aloof and seen a brave and patriotic people politically murdered while maintaining an unprecedented struggle for the right of self-government, and manifesting at every step their capacity for it; and this, too, when, under an assumed neutrality, the resources of men, money, and munitions of war of those very nations were being freely used to consummate the monstrous deed, and thereby give the final blow to a genuine republican government in the United States.

On behalf of my down-trodden country, I make the appeal to those nations that they will not commit the further injustice of receiving the history of this struggle from the mouths and pens of our enemies, but that they shall wait until the time shall come for placing a true history before them. In the meantime, let all my countrymen who were in a condition to know the character of the contest, put in a tangible form, to be preserved for the use of the future historian, such facts and materials for that history as are in their knowledge or possession.

J. A. EARLY, Lieut.-General C. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 S. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
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Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
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12 13 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

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15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

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His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
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The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

The Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

The Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Stillman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500,000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 12 20 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 5

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HENRY CHAPMAN,
12 12 1m No. 932 ARCH STREET.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—I, WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 418 SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1866.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc. Navy Messes put up with care. No. 118 S. SECOND Street. 1 8 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. Just received, an elegant assortment of new styles of Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Wrappers, Smoking Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Carriage Rugs, Mufflers. And a great variety of Men's Furnishing Goods.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 26 1y rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD. An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at

11 14 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and Parlor Furniture.

A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
12 14 1m Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT ST.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
W BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 1 61

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, No. 13 N. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 7 15 1y

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, Sole Agent,
11 23 thstu3m No 36 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No 1132 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! REDUCTION IN PRICES! THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY have now at their Warerooms, No 1021 CHESNUT Street, a superior assortment of their UNRIVALLED PIANOS, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. Persons would do well by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere. A guarantee given with every Piano. THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No 1021 CHESNUT Street 4 2

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of tone and lower designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE, No. 8 N. SEVENTH Street. Also a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 12 6m

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
BANKS,
RAILROAD, OIL, MINING,
AND OTHER COMPANIES
Will find it to their interest to buy from the undersigned
PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STATIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES.
DIARIES, 1866, FORTY-TWO STYLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM MANUFACTURERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,
10 24 5 No 29 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia.

J. S. YOST,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH,
Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BASKETS, ETC.
Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Guns, etc. 12 13 1m

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.
NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 49

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL."
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS F. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 2

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF
GOVERNMENT LOANS
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Having removed temporarily to
No. 205 CHESNUT STREET,
Offer for sale at Lowest Market Rates,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
As follows:—

U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes of dates of			Aug. 15
Do.	do.	do.	June 15
Do.	do.	do.	July 15,

BONDS OF 1881
5-20 LOAN OF 1862.
5-20 LOAN OF 1864.
10-40 LOAN OF 1864.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
STOCKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Information given concerning all kinds of Securities. 11
Collections on all points made at lowest rates.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loans and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 10 4 3m

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5-20S.
7-30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-10

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY
The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.
This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
16 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
T. M. GREEN'S
HAIR JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 439 ARCH STREET, BELOW FIFTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED. 12 16 13t

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frise Crimpees, Curls, Invisible Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere 11 30 3m No. 209 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW FASHIONED
WINDOW,
Plain and Fancy, will be sold in large or small quantities, very cheap. P. HOUGH, JR. & CO., 12 15 tf 1 No. 508 N. SECOND Street.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at 12 22 sixth 1m No. 28 S. TENTH Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

The Original "Lord Dundreary" on Spiritualism.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM MR. SOTHERN.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, who has made a reputation by his representation of the character of *Lord Dundreary*, writes a long letter to a Glasgow paper, in which he gives the following bits of his personal history:—

"There is an article in the *Spiritual Magazine* in which I am referred to. The main count in the indictment against me is thus stated:—

"'A few years ago a party of spiritualists in New York, composed chiefly of actors and actresses, held regular sittings for the production of spiritual phenomena. One of the members of this circle was an actor named Stuart, who was recognized by all as a most powerful medium. The manifestations witnessed at these *seances* were so wonderful as to give to the meetings the distinguishing title of "The Miracle Circle." They created so much interest that it was considered a special privilege to be admitted to this magic chamber. Mr. Stuart at that period was better known as Stuart the magnetiser, or magic-worker, than Stuart the actor.'

"The 'actor named Stuart' is now better known as 'the actor named Sothern.' Following sufficiently illustrious precedents, I used an assumed name when I entered on my profession, and I only resumed my own by the advice of my friend Mr. James Wallack. The 'party of spiritualists' was *not* composed chiefly of 'actors and actresses.' It would have been none the worse if it had been; but in reality it was composed of twelve gentlemen of high position in their respective professions, who, actuated by a common curiosity and interest, joined in a thorough practical and exhaustive investigation of the phenomena of 'spiritualism.' We were quite ready for either result—to believe it if it were true; to reject it if found false; and in the latter case I at least resolved in due time to expose it. For more than two years we had weekly meetings. At these, by practice, we had succeeded in producing not only all the wonderful 'manifestations' of the professional 'media,' but other effects still more startling. We simply tried to reproduce the appearances and the results which we had heard of, and seen—and we succeeded. Pushing our practice and experiments further, we attained the capacity to execute feats much more remarkable than those presented at any of the 'spiritual *seances*.' An American gentleman and myself took the part of the 'media;' the rest of the company assisted; and I do not hesitate to say that we outdid everything attempted or accomplished by Home, or the Davenports, or any of the other more notorious spiritual exhibitors.

"Not the least of our discoveries was that the whole thing was a myth. We did all that the spiritualists did, and more; but we were our own agents,' and had no need of recourse to supernatural influences, had we the power to command them. We commenced our *seances* in a spirit of legitimate investigation: we continued them for the sake of the amusement they gave ourselves and our friends. We became famous in a small way. We had to start an engagement book, and to make appointments. People came from all parts of America, and waited for their turn. We got into a larger line of business than any of the professional exhibitors, and we were extensively patronized. The only difference was, we didn't charge anything. We took no money directly or indirectly. Our entertainment, being free, was liberally supported; and when I add that the evenings invariably wound up with a jolly little supper, given solely at our own expense, it may be understood that 'The Miracle Circle' was much favored and warmly encouraged. The indulgence of our love of fun cost us some money, but yielded us an immensity of pleasure. To speak colloquially, it was an extensive 'sell.' We did put pens under the table, and get signatures of Shakespeare and Garrick, and other valuable autographs; we did produce spirit-hands and spirit-forms; people did float in the air—at least we made our audience really believe they did, which was quite sufficient for our purpose and theirs. We exhibited phenomena which were startling enough in all conscience, and we made our visitors believe in their reality. How we succeeded in doing this—how we made some of the most intelligent men in America believe that they really saw and felt what they only fancied they saw and felt—how we produced results, the causes of which were not apparent to the physical senses of the spectators—how, in fine, we did things which must have seemed to be, and what many of our visitors believed to be, supernatural and miraculous—I do not intend to explain. We *did* them; how we did them I do not feel any motive to declare; but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that we did not do them by spiritual agencies. Yet professional and paid 'media' came and saw, and themselves avowed our superior power over 'the spirits.'

* * * "The object of this writer in the *Spiritual Magazine* has been to represent me as having exhibited 'spiritual manifestations' in America, and having exposed them here. I have stated, I hope clearly, that I did produce all the 'manifestations' and did exhibit them, but they were not 'spiritual,' and I did not exhibit them in public, nor for money. I therefore consider myself free from the imputations of having obtained money under false pretences, encouraged idle superstitions, or perpetrated blasphemous burlesques of sacred things."

Railroad Accidents.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

From the Rochester Union, December 30.

A terrible accident occurred at three o'clock this morning on the Central Railroad, at Port Byron station. It is known that the double track east commences at that point, and there it is that the express train which leaves this city at five minutes past one, A. M., meets the through freight coming west. The express train takes the right hand track without stopping—merely checking its speed a trifle until it passes over the switch.

The trains were both on time this morning, and the locomotive drawing the express passed over the switch all right; but not so the tender, as the switch-rod broke, throwing the hind-wheels of the tender off the rails towards the north track and stopped. The coupling connecting the tender with the baggage car broke, and the cars passed with great rapidity down the north track, the broken tender raking the sides of the cars as they passed along.

A passenger, whose name we did not learn, from Milwaukie, put his head out at a window to see what was the trouble, when the tender struck his head, taking it completely off, killing him instantly.

The cars kept straight along until they came in collision with the engine of the freight train, making a complete wreck of two passenger cars, and killing a brakeman named Barney Tucker, who was at his post on the platform. Both of his legs were broken. A splinter of wood penetrated his abdomen, tearing the bowels fearfully, and another splinter entered his thigh, pinning him to the platform. This splinter had to be sawed off before he could be released from his impalement. The baggageman, Peter Jackson, received a severe cut on his head, and was otherwise injured, but not seriously. A number of passengers were slightly injured. The locomotive drawing the freight train was made a wreck, but the engineer and fireman escaped unhurt. It is a matter of great surprise that more were not killed.

The locomotive drawing the express train was the 'W. G. Lapham, a new machine. Tucker's home was at Syracuse. He has a sister residing in this city. He died within an hour or two after being injured. The accident caused but little delay in the passage of trains this forenoon.

TRAIN THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—SEVERAL PERSONS, INCLUDING A NEW YORKER, INJURED.

From the Charleston South Carolinian, December 28.

While the down train was on its way to this city yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and some five miles this side of Florence, an axle of the rear passenger car broke, and that vehicle was thrown down an embankment several feet in height, and turned bottom up. The car was filled with travellers, nearly all of whom were more or less bruised. Several were severely injured, among whom we have heard mentioned the names of Mr. Laidler, of the *Courier*, Mr. Samuel White, of New York, and a Mr. Hoyt, of Wilmington. The sufferers, as far as we could learn, were doing well last evening.

The Suicide in Boston.

STRANGE STATEMENTS AS TO HIS CONNECTION WITH BOOTH IN THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN—SERVICE WITH THE GUERRILLA MOSBY, ETC. ETC.

From the Boston Herald, January 1.

A case of self-destruction occurred at the South End on Saturday afternoon, which is, at least, of a melancholy character. Richard Owens, the suicide, was a man of some thirty-five years of age, who followed the avocation of a landscape painter. He arrived in this city on the 15th ult., and represented that he came from Zanesville, Ohio, where he said he had friends. He obtained employment at Bruce's window shade store, No. 606 Washington street, at a fair remunerative price, showed himself a master of his profession, and gave universal satisfaction.

At that time he appeared to be in destitute circumstances, if a scanty garb and an empty pocket denote destitution. But with the proceeds of his labor he improved in spirits and appearance, and produced a favorable impression upon his employer and his associates. Within a day or two past, however, he had manifested the appearance of one being more or less under the influence of liquor, seemed rather more depressed than usual, and talked about killing himself. No one supposed he would commit such an act, however, and no particular notice was taken of his remark.

On Saturday he requested some money of his employer, which the latter withheld, fearing it would be expended for liquor. In the afternoon Owens went to Starkweather's gallery to have some likenesses of himself taken, and while sitting manifested so much uneasiness that the artist was compelled to request him to sit quietly in order that a correct picture might be taken. Owens replied that it would be "all right when poor Dick is gone."

Having secured his pictures, Owens returned to Mr. Bruce's store, and having inclosed some of them in envelopes, directed them to various parties. Mr. Bruce questioned him as to his history, and in response he talked quite strangely, saying he had been on the frontier during the war, and had served with the guerilla Mosby; that he was also connected with Booth in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, and that he indorsed Booth's course. Presently he went up stairs, and shortly afterwards Mr. Bruce heard the report of a pistol, and, on hurrying to the spot, he found Owens lying dead upon the floor, and a single-barrelled pistol, with which he had shot himself in the forehead, lying by his side. The affair occurred about two o'clock. No one here having any knowledge of Owens' connections or friends, his body was given in charge of an undertaker, and will await for a reasonable time any claim that may be made upon it. Temporary insanity was undoubtedly the immediate cause of the act.

—The days of cheap lodgings seem to have gone by forever. In Madrid and Florence apartments are nearly as expensive as in New York, and people of limited means have to choose between the cellar and the garret.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 505-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of intersection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, or the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

10 2 mthsm

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

[11 14]uth

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 466, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property or every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone Borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Tyrone, one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1320 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 36 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, and become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may, for the residue of said purchase money, make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

10 2 mthsm

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING, C. P., September T., 1865, No. 17.

Claim for paving, etc., $164 62. Lot 15 ft. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.

A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with n that time to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

11 15w3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 23, 1865. Trains will leave Depot corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way-Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Salisbury and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1 15 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de-Grace, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:45 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for FORTRESS MONROE, NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND will take the 8:15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding tickets for these points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 45 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 15 A. M., 3 30, 5:00 7 00, and 10:00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7:00, 8 15, and 9 30 A. M.; 3 00 and 4 50 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5 00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12 00 M., 4:27, 8:02, and 9 54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Chester at 8 01, 8 58, and 10:14 A. M.; 12:36, 3 43, 4:59, 5:34, and 8 28 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8:25 A. M., Way Mail; 1:10 P. M., Express; 4:10 P. M., Way Train; 6:35 P. M., Express; 9 25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8 56 A. M., 1 50 and 11:50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:13, 9:40 A. M.; 2 25, 5:10 P. M., 12 25 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4:05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9:25 P. M., stopping at Havre de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take Passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.

Freight train with passenger car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, VIA THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; and at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

EVENING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M. stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.

Mail Train, with Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Wilmington, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanies this train through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 5:50 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas, the following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

TELEGRAPH.

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-rates.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points above named.

MAILS.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6:45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10:25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10 00 "
Fast Line	"	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4 00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5 00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7 30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11 10 "
ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1 30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8 20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9 30 "
Erie Express	"	11 20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4 40 "
Day Express	"	5 45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8 40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 12 M. via Camden and Amboy Express 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket 2 25
2d Class Ticket 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
At 2:30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express 2 25
The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted)

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Meyerbeer achieved, as it were, two reputations, living two distinct artistic lives. In his youth, being rich and a man of leisure, he studied music with the enthusiasm of an amateur, and, deeply imbued with the works of Rossini, began to compose in his style. The result of his taste and his studies were two Italian operas—*Margarita d'Anjou* and *Il Crociato in Egitto*. The first had only a mediocre success, but the *Crociato*, in its day, was eminently successful. Malibran, Pasta, and Velubi all sung in it on its first representations in Paris and London. After this Meyerbeer became imbued with a veneration for Weber, and studying still more, produced *Robert le Diable* and *Les Huguenots*, thus beginning a new reputation, which is the one on which he achieved the fame which will carry him to posterity. Now he has said his last word, his genius has culminated, he can do no more to reverse the fiat of the world or to increase it. Perhaps for his fame's sake with posterity it would have been as well had he rested after *Robert*, and *Les Huguenots*, and *Dinorah*. *L'Africaine* is a work of consummate art, admirable harmonies, and orchestration that in itself would suffice for the delight of those who listened to it, whilst it is a profound study for all students; yet as far as the general masses are to give judgment, we doubt whether they will ever consent to confer popularity on this his last composition.

It is so great a work—so grand in its conception, so wonderfully elaborated, that the very finest musician would not presume to sit in judgment on it after one hearing. Still, the most striking morceaux, like stars in the beautiful blue space of Heaven, remain fixed on the memory.

The aria with which the opera may be said to open by "Inez," M'me Bosisio, is a graceful, gentle strain, and was sung well by M'me Bosisio, impressing us favorably with her, an impression that did not, however, last through the opera.

The whole scena of the council is in the grandest style of declamatory music. "Vasco's" entrance describing his service on the seas, is as sublime as the subject. Indeed, all that is assigned to "Vasco" is impressed with a distinct character—the character of the heroic and the sublime. The entrance of the slaves changes the character of the music to a wild strain, in which the wind instruments produce a thrilling effect. The finale of the first act is one of the great morceaux of the opera.

"Selika's" sleeping song, in the second act, is a gem, breathing still the spirit of her race All through the opera the maestro has given distinct characteristics to each of his personages, and has never mingled the distinct styles.

The duet between "Selika" and "Vasco" is full of beauty. The *finale* is, again, a magnificent composition, though for originality of treatment we prefer the first *finale*.

The grand third act is ushered in by a chorus of sailors on deck, and a prayer echoed by the ladies in the cabin below. This produces one of those grand dramatic points for which Meyerbeer's operas are *unique*. In this act is the aria of "Nelusko," the slave—a wild drawl, full of ferocious passion, which was admirably sung by Bellini. "Vasco's" entrance is again the subject for a grand declamatory aria. The finale, with the chorus, is here stupendous, one of those culminations recalling the grandeur of *Les Huguenots*.

In the fourth act we have for the first time, in the music and in the orchestration of "Nelusko," a plagiarism from *Robert*, but with grand effect. Vasco's aria is again (oh si dente mol) at once grand and poetical. The tremolo in the orchestra (used also by David in his *Desert* to imply the song of tropical birds) is one of the great achievements, and stamped with the composer's genius.

The duet between "Selika and "Vasco" is the most impassioned music ever written for this most common situation. Entirely new in treatment, delicious in melody, full of expression, it reaches both the heart and the senses.

The duet of the fifth act between the two women, was a magnificent *Cabaletta*. The finale consists of a grand dramatic scene, with a lovely strain of melody all through that is again an evidence of the genius and inspiration, as well as of the science of Meyerbeer.

This is but a first impression of *L'Africaine*. To sit down in judgment on it from one performance, would be presumptuous and showing ignorance rather than skill. Madame Carrozzi Zucchi is a grand artist of the finest school. Her voice is eminently sympathetic; an Italian voice, full at once of gentleness and passion.

Mazzolini never sang music that seemed to display his voice, his power, his *broad* style better. He and Mad'lle Carozzi were masters of singing of the great work and the great masters worthy finely comprehended the genius of the composer. Bellini his *role*. [illegible] peculiar music of

Madame Bosisio is an artist inferior to those above mentioned, but pleasing; though sometimes out of tune and [illegible] possessing no execution. Antonucci having a less responsible part, was very effective; his voice is firm in the concerted music. The *mise en scene* connects in the celebrated ship scene. If we have any advice to give, it would be that a less complicated scene should be substituted; for it certainly does not compensate for a wait of three-quarters of an hour to get it ready.

The absence of the *mise en scene* in Paris is felt in the last act, where "Selika's" visions should be illustrated by the visionary tableaux. The dancing is, of course, what dancing will always be till we get a school for dancing. Awkward dress appears the natural state of the supernumeraries.

The house was immense, but the opera, or rather the waits, were too long. We trust it will be prevented, in the interest of musician and of the public, and doubtless of the management. This evening *Poliuto*, a favorite opera here, one of the melodious Italian school, will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Sam's Little Game* and *Faust*. The management has substituted Mr. Chester for Mr. Taylor. Miss Germon and Mr. Taylor are gone to New York, a ruinous system to the management, and very unpleasant to the star and the public.

HELLER.—On Monday evening, Robert Heller gave his first entertainment at Concert Hall, including both his magical and musical powers. We desire to speak justly and without prejudice of him in both of his capacities. As a necromancer he is excellent. He does not surpass Hermann, and in some things does not equal him, but at the same time he possesses much more pleasant conversational powers, and everything he does is done with a clearness of execution which creates surprise and admiration. The trick of catching the silver dollars he performs to perfection, and the continued applause which follows each of his exhibitions of the magic art testified to the enjoyment of his audience. To all who love the wonderful, and delight in having their ingenuity excited only to be futile in all attempts at a solution, we advise an attendance. So much for the magical portion of the entertainment.

In regard to his musical ability we cannot speak too highly. He is one of the finest performers that has ever visited our city, and will compare favorably with either Gottschalk or Wehli. His execution of "The Last Rose of Summer," with variations of his own, was the most entrancing performance we have ever heard outside of an opera. His laughable imitation of a school miss' first lesson is admirable. The whole entertainment can only be characterized as delightful. We speak without exaggeration when we say that our city has never been visited by a performer who possesses such a rare combination of abilities as Robert Heller.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—"Josemes Pipes, of Pipesville," entertains his friends on Friday evening for the first, last, and only time in this city, with his serio-comic lecture called "Drifting About." Upon this occasion "Colonel Pipes" says he will appear in *two pieces*, though he will come upon the platform entire. He departs for Shafertown on Saturday, in order to take part in the joy supposed to exist in that place over the President's reception of 3000 freedmen on New Year's day. The report that General Josh Billings is following "Colonel Pipes" up with an ulterior design is not true. Josh says to thus "darn his pieter" is only ultramarine, and not true blue. His design is "A No. 1—copper bottomed."

Personal Intelligence.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of December 29 (Lieutenant-Governor Bross being one of its proprietors) says:—Our readers may have noticed in the newspapers the report of the engagement of Hon. Schuyler Colfax and the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Bross, of this city. There is not and never has been any foundation for such report. The idle gossip originated from the letter of a correspondent of a Louisville paper.

—Governor Meagher—says the Montana *Post* of December 2—as we learn from a private letter, will not be home before Christmas. He was to be in Helena to-day, whence he goes to Hell Gate, Bitter Root, and the Blackfoot Agency, returning to Virginia City via Deer Lodge and Silver Bow.

—Six children in the family of Mr. Garrison, of Waterloo, Wis., have died within a short time from drinking the milk of a cow which had been bitten by a mad dog—the virus remaining in her system. They all suffered most terrible spasms.

—General Schenck, Senator Sherman, and Postmaster Dennison are all at home in Ohio, to watch the pending election for United States Senator. It is stated that the last named is not now a candidate.

—W. N. Holloway, the veteran editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has sold out his interest in that paper, and retired to the enjoyment of a liberal fortune his labors have secured.

—General J. Shields, of Mexican war and Shenandoah valley fame, has turned farmer, having settled in Carroll county, Mo., on an estate he has purchased there.

—Major-General D. S. Stanley, the heroic leader of the 4th Army Corps, was in Cincinnati on the 29th ult., just from Texas.

—Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Chapman has been appointed Judge of the new Criminal Court at Memphis.

—Hon. Thomas E. Noell, of Missouri, has been appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

Relief of Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson.

The citizens of Mobile last week gave an entertainment at the theatre in that city for the benefit of Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, and "fearing that the military authorities might misunderstand the spirit and object of the movement," Colonel Forsyth, by request, addressed the following note to Brigadier General De Russy, who was General Jackson's classmate at West Point:—

MOBILE, Ala., December 18, 1865.—General:—Learning that Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson, wife of the late General Stonewall Jackson, is in reduced circumstances, a large number of the citizens of Mobile are anxious to give her a benefit at the theatre next Saturday morning. Messrs. Roig & Macdonough, with the company, have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and I am requested to ascertain from you if there will be any objection made by the military authorities to such a movement at this time.

The object is not to revive any feelings of the past, but is intended rather as a tribute to the widow of a Christian soldier and gentleman, who was respected alike during his life by both sections of the country.

An answer at your earliest convenience will very much oblige, very respectfully,

C. FORSYTH.

Brigadier-General G. A. DE RUSSY, Commanding District of Mobile.

REPLY OF GENERAL DE RUSSY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MOBILE, MOBILE, Ala., December 20, 1865.—Mr. C. Forsyth, Mobile.—Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 18th December, asking "if there will be any objection made by the military authorities to certain citizens of Mobile giving the widow of the late General 'Stonewall' Jackson a benefit at the theatre next Saturday morning," I am directed to inform you that no objection exists on the part of the military authorities to the charitable demonstration these gentlemen propose to make in favor of an indigent lady whom [illegible] respect, especially as perfect reliance is placed in your assurance that "the object is not to revive any feelings of the past, but is intended simply as a measure of relief for the benefit of a suffering lady."

Many appeals for relief will doubtless be made to the sympathy and charity of the liberal and generous among the citizens of your city during the coming winter by the poor of all conditions in life, who are even now suffering great privations in and about the city. The military authorities will be happy to assist your gentlemen and ladies in efforts to relieve the general distress. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., Com. District of Mobile.

General Mercer on Trial for Murder.

Brigadier-General Hugh W. Mercer, of the late Confederate army, is now on trial before a military commission, at Savannah, charged with the "murder of seven Union soldiers." It will be remembered by many of our citizens that a battalion then known as "galvanized Yankees," while on duty near Hardeeville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, conspired to desert from the Confederate to the Federal forces. Through information from some of the men engaged in the conspiracy, the plan failed; the entire battalion was disarmed, the members imprisoned, and seven of the prominent ringleaders were tried before a court-martial, found guilty of desertion, and shot. General Mercer is now arraigned before a court-martial, and charged with the murder of those men, who were guilty of the highest offense known to the regulations and laws of war.

The foregoing we clip from the *Constitutionalist*. We think our neighbor is in error. It was not near Hardeeville that the "galvanized Yankees" conspired to desert, but near Lawton's Farm, seven miles from Savannah, just about one year and one week ago. We were temporarily on duty with General Mercer at the time, acting ordnance officer, received the arms of the battalion, the members of which, instead of being imprisoned, built the pontoon bridges by which the Confederate forces left the city a few hours previous to its occupation by General Sherman's army. The men were not shot by General Mercer's order, having been found guilty of desertion only; but for a conspiracy to murder the Confederate pickets, in order that they might escape to the Federal lines. There are scores of men in this city to-day that are conversant with these facts—men whose word will be taken in any court of justice.—*Augusta Transcript of December 22.*

—Nothing keeps this year in Europe; apples, pears, grapes, chesnuts, walnuts, potatoes, etc., rot as soon as they are put in the storeroom.

—"The Wearing of the Green" is very common just now in churches as well as drawing-rooms, and the popular tune seems to be the festoon.

—The latest novelty in Parisian fashions for gentlemen's costumes consists in boots reaching to the knee, iron-grey trowsers, black jackets, and low collars.

—A condemned murderer in Prussia, with his hands heavily ironed, lately moulded in bread-crumbs a beautiful goblet, with delicate mouldings of fruit and flowers.

—The oyster merchants of Paris have raised the price of this bivalve to such an extravagant height that Parisians have determined to eat none. As they may live without eating oysters, while the oyster merchants cannot live without selling them, it is likely this strike will bring prices down.

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The following are the birth years, names, native country, and occupation of the two Senators and twenty-four Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in the National Congress. We would advise our readers to cut it out and put it in some secure place, as in after years it may be of importance as reference:—

1793—Thaddeus Stevens, Vt., lawyer.
1806—Thomas Williams, Pa., lawyer.
1806—James K. Morehead, Pa., contractor.
1809—George F. Miller, Pa., lawyer.
1810—Adam J. Glossbrenner, Md., editor.
1813—John L. Dawson, Pa., lawyer.
1814—William D. Kelley, Pa., lawyer.
1815—Edgar Cowan, Pa., lawyer.
1816—John M. Broomall, Pa., lawyer.
1816—Abraham A. Barker, Me., merchant.
1817—Glenni W. Schofield, N. Y., lawyer.
1818—Charles Denison, Pa., lawyer.
1818—George V. Lawrence, Pa., farmer.
1818—Ulysses Mercur, Pa., lawyer.
1818—Philip Johnson, N. J., lawyer.
1819—M. Russell Thayer, Va., lawyer.
1821—Charles O'Neill, Pa., lawyer.
1821—Stephen F. Wilson, Pa., lawyer.
1821—Charles R. Buckalew, Pa., lawyer.
1822—B. Markley Boyer, Pa., lawyer.
1824—Sydenham E. Ancona, Pa., lawyer.
1825—Myer Strouse, Germany, lawyer.
1827—Leonard Myers, Pa., lawyer.
1828—Alexander H. Coffroth, Pa., lawyer.
1828—Samuel J. Randall, Pa., merchant.
1830—Charles V. Culver, Ohio, banker.

Mr. Dawson's seat was contested by Dr. Smith Fuller, and Mr. Coffroth's by General W. H. Koontz.

Of the twenty-six members twenty are lawyers, two are merchants, one a banker, one an editor, one a farmer, and one a contractor. Eighteen were born within the State and eight without.

New Counterfeits and Altered Bills.

From the Providence Journal, December 29.

The following-named counterfeits and altered bills have been in circulation here during the past week:—

Counterfeit threes on Sugar River Bank, Newport, N. H.

Counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank, of Providence.

Counterfeit tens on the Thompson Bank, Conn.

Ones altered to threes on the Bank of America, of Providence.

Ones altered to fives on the Commercial Bank, of Providence.

Ones altered to fives on the North Bank, Boston.

A new counterfeit on the fifty dollar compound interest note is well executed and very liable to deceive. The general engraving in the counterfeit is coarser than in the genuine; the word "fifty" in the lower right and left hand corner approaches near the bust and die; in the counterfeit there is quite an open space. The shadow of the Constitution in the vignette of the genuine is quite light; in the counterfeit it is darker and the engraving coarser. The X in the "six per cent." of the genuine is crossed; in the counterfeit it is not. All that have thus far appeared are dated July 15, 1864.

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Claremont Bank, Claremont, N. H., are reported in circulation. They are said to be an imitation of the genuine note.

—An innkeeper in Andernach, on the Rhine, lately made a bet that he could drink ten quarts of beer in a day. He won his bet, drinking five quarts more than was required.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

No. 415 ARCH STREET.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH'S

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

MUFFS,

COLLARS,

CUFFS, ETC.

Russian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink Sable,
Chinchilla,
Ermine, Etc

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

10 5 3m No. 415 ARCH STREET.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

HENRY RASKE & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

517 517

ARCH STREET, OF ARCH STREET

FANCY FURS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER

HENRY RASKE & CO.,

No. 517 ARCH STREET. 10 8

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,

Has now open a splendid variety of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS

Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 2m

Every article warrante as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Persons wishing to purchase Presents for the Holidays, will consult their own interest by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,

809 Chestnut St., Phila.

And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Engagement and Wedding Rings, Plain Rings of all sizes, weights, and qualities.

My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED. [12 29

P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange.

CASSIDY & BALL,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have now on hand a large stock of

Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents

FINE WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of

FANCY SILVER WARE,

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention paid to making MASONIC MARKS. [12 8 1m

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 622 MARKET STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA,

Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware. 12 5 1m

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30 1y

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—or for sale—the fine large Store, No. 67 N. SECOND Street, (second door below Arch street). Possession January 15, 1866. For terms, apply to CHARLES E. ANSPACH, No. 324 WALNUT Street. 12 30 5trp.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,

(Late with M. Thomas & Sons).

STORE, No. 332 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.

SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 239 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 *COMMERCE STREET* (*Third Story*),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2 1m[illegible]

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES

Bunch, Layer, and Sultana Raisins, Citron, Currants, Spices, Oranges, Cider, Wine, etc. etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES.

JOHN H. FRICK,

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES, NOTARY PUBLIC,

PENSION AND PRIZE AGENT,

No. 23 DOCK STREET.

Passports procured. Acknowledgments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken for Pennsylvania, and all the States. Pensions, Bounty, and Prize Money collected. 12 29 12t

THE PHILADELPHIA SKETCH CLUB

WILL CLOSE THEIR

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE EXHIBITION

OF

AMERICAN ART.

At the Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts,

ON JANUARY 3, 1865. 11 23

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,

AT RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

COTTON GOODS.

3,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents.
20,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents.
10,000 Yards Wide Chintzes at 28 to 33 Cents.
5 Bales Unbleached Muslins at 31 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheetings.
9-4 Pepperill Sheetings.
11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
New York Mills.
Williamsville.
Wamsutta. [1 2 3m
5-4 Pillow Muslins.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.

12 15 1m

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia,

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

MILLINERY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

French Flowers,

Velvets, Ribbons, Etc.

MISS O'BYRNE,

No. 807 ARCH STREET,

(Late of Eighth and Race streets), has a most beautiful assortment of the above, which (having been delayed by the alterations to her New Store until the season was advanced) she is now selling

AT PRICES [12 9 1m4p

FAR BELOW COST

NEW PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have Just Opened

VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,

AT MODERATE PRICES,

FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,

12 1 No 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE.

Of our own manufacture, and highest standard of Silver. Also,

PLATED WARE.

A very large and general assortment of superior

PLATED WARE.

OLD SILVER BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Highest price given. 12 16 13t

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, FORMERLY at the Dispensary, S. Fourth street, may be consulted by the Poor daily, free of charge, at his Office, No. 245 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted). Entrance on Evelina street. 12 21 12t

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE ARCH.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street,

N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.

Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens. 12 21

RICH SILKS

FOR EVENING DRESSES.

RICH SILKS FOR STREET DRESSES.

RICH SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY.

All at Very Low Prices.

SCARLET AND BLACK PLAID POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL WINE COLOR POPLINS.
HANDSOME GREEN SILK POPLINS.
HANDSOME BLACK SILK POPLINS.
"PIM'S" BLACK IRISH POPLINS.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
GREEN AND BLUE SCOTCH PLAID CLOTHS, FOR MANTLES AND SUITS.
RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES, Reduced to $1, sold early this season at $1·75.
1¼ YARDS WIDE BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, At $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
1¼ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES, At 65 Cents, worth 87½.
DOUBLE-WIDTH PLAIN CASHMERES, At 40 Cents, worth 62½.

Dress Goods of every variety at greatly reduced prices, to

CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK.

H. STEEL & SON,

12 30mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS
HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

HOUSE FURNISHING

DRY GOODS.

BARNSLEY DAMASKS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

11 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

EVERY VARIETY AND ALL NOVELTIES IN

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Purchase early and avoid the Crowd.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP GOODS

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now opened for sale, a large stock of rich imported Dress Goods, in

POPLINS AND MERINOES,
SILK POPLINS AND EPINGLINES,
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

And a variety of other desirable Goods.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

We are now offering decidedly the cheapest goods in this line to be found in this city.

SUPERB BROCHE SHAWLS,
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKET SHAWLS.

We will sell superior Cloaks at $10, fine Cloth Sacques, from $8 up, common goods at lower prices.

F. T. QUINLAN,

12 5 1m] No. 429 SOUTH Street.

South street Cheap Cloak, Shawl and Dry Goods Emporium, first Dry Goods Store below Fifth street.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m